

JANUARY 22, 1945 U CENTS
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$4.50

WE "When you o

WE'LL LIVE IN A KINGDOM ALL OUR OWN ...

"When you come home to stay . . .

We'll live in a kingdom all our own . . .

A kingdom just big enough for three . . .

with a picket fence for boundary. And I can picture as plain as day, ivy climbing a garden wall and smoke curling up from a tall, white chimney . . . and a fanlight glowing over our front door. The door of the house we'll build . . . after the war!

Even now I can see Tommy and you and me in a bedtime romp up a winding stair where red roses bloom on the wall . . . and when we've tucked Tommy in, we'll go on down to the wonderful smell of a sizzling roast and fresh warm scent of chocolate cake . . .

And we'll follow our noses to the kitchen door. It will be like no kitchen you've ever seen before. It will be an enchanted place . . . with a wonderful automatic electric range that will cook by itself while we are away . . . or have breakfast ready when we awake. And there'll

be the very newest refrigerator, bigger and roomier, with gleaming shelves chockful of cheeses and cold cuts and steak . . . and salad and greens that sparkle with dew behind magic compartments of glass. And right beside it another kind of a fabulous chest . . . a home freezer, something brand new, that we can store with luxurious things like ice cream, asparagus and brook trout.

It's all a part of our lovely dream . . .

And we'll make it come true when you come home...when we live in a kingdom all our own."

This is no dream.

We believe your hope for a new and finer home can and will come true.

Here at Kelvinator, when Victory is won, all the new strength, the new skills born of war, will be turned to production for peace.

That means that Kelvinator will build more and finer electrical appliances than we have ever built before. It means refrigerators, elecheaters to make the kitchens of the truly enchanted places they can that the new developments, the vances made in war will be incorporate into these appliances as rapidly as possible to make them the more useful, the more efficient part of the home you want—when peace comes.

This will be our part in the building of a greater, a happier nation. For we believe all of us owe to those who have fought and worked to preserve it, a strong, vital and growing America—where every man and every woman will have the freedom and the opportunity to make their dreams come true.



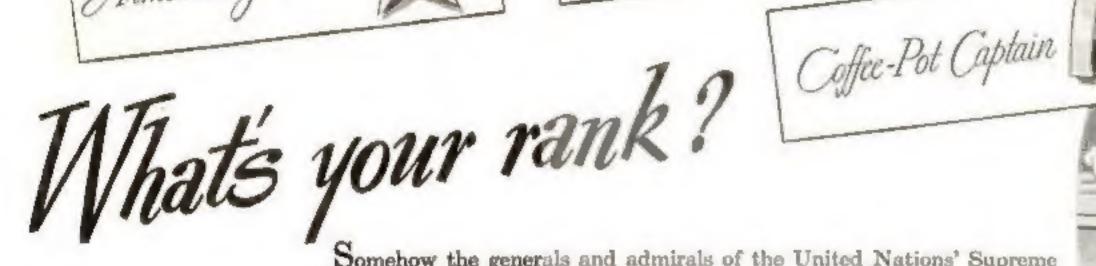
This booklet with pictures and floor plans
for six modern low-cost homes, together
with details of their exciting new postwar kitchens designed for easy living, is
offered to home planners without cost.
See your Kelvinator retailer or drop a
postcard to Dept. 3-C, Kelvinator,
Detroit 32, Michigan.











Somehow the generals and admirals of the United Nations' Supreme Command figure they can struggle along without the sage counsel and advice of our home-town strategists. But there's no harm in us civilians sounding off occasionally on the theme of "Here's what I would do if I were running the war" . . . especially if you are a full-fledged and duly qualified home-front "officer."

Here's a simple test to determine your rank. If you can get all four of the following questions right, consider yourself an "armchair general." Three right and you may confer upon yourself the eagles of a "club car colonel." Two right and you get the oak leaves of a "Main Street major." One right, you're a "coffee-pot captain." And if you don't know any of the answers—well, even Napoleon made mistakes, didn't he?





I. Which of these bombers would you order to bomb an objective 1400 miles away?

—826 Marauder —825 Mitchell —829 Booing



2. How much gasoline would you need to move an armored division five miles?

—1750 gallens —2500 gallens —4500 gallens



3. Your troops have captured 10,000 gallons of the best Japanese aviation gasoline. Would you authorize the use of this gasoline in American planes?

Yes | No



4. Why did government war agencies cut the production of Ethyl gasoline for civilians?

To make cars "knock" so people will know there's a war on.

-To meet urgent military needs.

 To discourage people from making long automobile trips.

The Answers, Sir!

- 1. Only the Boeing Superfort B29 could carry enough gasoline to bomb such a long range objective. The other two ships are highly effective medium bombers used for short range operations.
- 2. 4500 gallons (of high quality gasoline.)
- 3. Not if you could possibly help it. The best Japaness aviation gasoline is only 91-octane. American combat planes are designed for the 100-octane or better gasoline produced here.
- 4. To meet urgent military needs. Not until the Army and Navy say it's safe to cut back on military production can government agencies lift restrictions on the quantity and quality of gasoline for civilian use.



ETHYL IS A TRADE MARK NAME

ETHYL CORPORATION

Chrysler Building, New York City

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Watch gals go for men with better-groomed hair



and here's why so many of America's most successful men find this just the "RIGHT-BALANCE" dressing for their hair...

Do you find it difficult to keep your hair neat and well-groomed? You know so many men today have stopped using water to groom their hair because they found water simply wouldn't keep their hair in place. After the water dried, their hair would stand up on end or string down so unruly over their face.

On the other hand in this modern age — no self-respecting man would even think of plastering his bair down with perfumed grease which gives such a ridiculous "gigolo" or "dude" look.

That's why Kreml Hair Tonic is so popular! Just see if you, too, don't find Kreml just the "right-balance" dressing for your hair.

Notice how Kreml leaves the scalp so clean and refreshed. How it keeps stubborn hair neatly in place all day long — making the hair look as if it had some "body" to it—so handsome, so naturally lustrous yet so masculine looking. Kreml never leaves the hair looking or feeling greasy or glued down. It's also famous to relieve itching of dry scalp and remove unsightly dandruff flakes.

Ask for Kreml at your barber shop. Buy it at your drug counter. One of the greatest hair tonics (of all times!



KREML HAIR TONIC

Keeps Hair Better-Groomed Without Looking Greasy Relieves Itching of Dry Scalp — Removes Dandruff Flakes

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

BATTLE OF HÜRTGEN FOREST

Sim

William Walton's "Battle of Hürtgen Forest" (LIFE, Jan. 1) is what is needed to bring the war closer to us. Articles like this cause all traces of optimism to disappear quickly.

HAROLD BAKER

Baileyton, Ala.

Sirs:

"The Battle of Hürtgen Forest," William Walton's article, names a very familiar division and company.

Now we know what Captain Johnny, my brother, had to go through and what he meant when he said in his last letter on captured German stationery that he was in the most God-forsaken piece of country in the world. According to Johnny, the country, the Krauts and even the "damn" stationery weren't any "damn" good and we would be "damn" lucky to even get the letter, for he could not see how either he or the letter would ever get out.

We knew before we opened the telegram that Johnny didn't get out of the forest. Otherwise Western Union would have phoned the message to our R.F.D. address instead of sending it by a taxicab. This was on Dec. 19 and the telegram said, "Captain John J. O'Hearn Jr. killed in action Nov. 28 in Germany."

Captain Johnny's Xmas cards for 1943 listed his entire company. He was proud of his men and we sincerely hope that some of his men were fortunate enough to get out of the bloody butcher shop of Hürtgen Forest.

MRS. J. E. OSBORNE

Itoanoke, Va.

STALIN

Sirai

The timely revelation of the Russian attitude toward the U.S. in particular and the rest of the world in general (LIFE, Jan. 1) should do much to dispel the gloomy bugaboos of many radio commentators and editorial writers.

JEFF ALLEN

Cincinnati, Oldo

ANGLO-AMERICAN ROMANCE

Sira:

"LIFE Records an Anglo-American Romance" (LIFE, Jan. 1) is definitely breaking down our morale, which is already at a very low point. We think the government should restrict Yanks from marrying foreign girls until the end of the war.

EX-FIANCÉES DOROTHY COLT, MADELINE KAMP Philiadelphia, Pa.

CALENDARS

Slea:

Of more than passing interest was your story on calendars (LIFE, Jan. 1), especially the picture of the calendar of the Romans. I had always been taught that 9 was written as IX. Now in several places there is VIIII, XIIII, XVIIII, XXIIII and XXVIIII.

MILLIAM S. HOME

Dayton, Ohio

 The Roman numerals, VIIII and IX were used interchangeably up until the 16th Century, when printers popularized IX because it saved space.—ED.

Sirs

I thought you might like to know that the hungry "war orphan" who posed for Norman Rockwell's calendar is really our well-fed daughter Irene,

My wife Yvonne and I are still very much alive (see cut).

PHILIPPE HALSMAN

New York, N. Y.

The daughter of famed Photographer Halsman is not a professional

model. Norman Rockwell tramped all through New York palina section in quest of a forest paint section in paint for his calculation our aged, he came home to find the girl he was look-



SOLDIER FEEDS IRENE



FATHER FEEDS IRENE

ing for in front of his own apartment building. She was Irene Halsman, who lives in the same house.—ED.

DALI

Sirst

I agree with you that no 6-year-old could compete with Dall's "Seven Lively Arts" (LIFE, Jan. 1). This is

(continued on p. 4)

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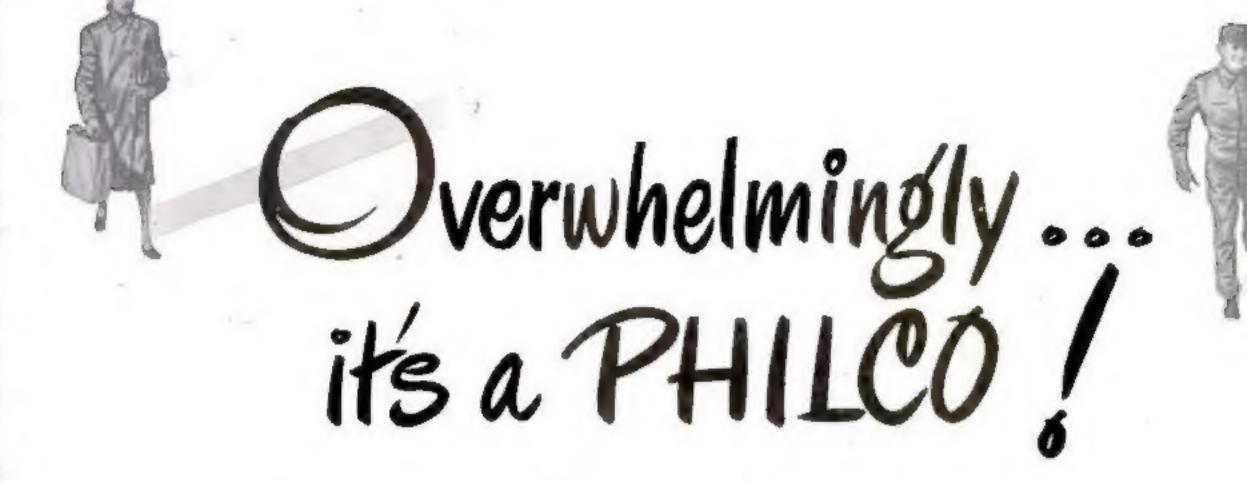
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LIFE January 22, 1945 Volume 18 Number 4

WHAT RADIO WILL POST-WAR AMERICA BUY?



Yes, in every nationwide poll of postwar buying preference, America has placed Philco first . . . by an average of 3 to 1 over any other make of radio.

You are looking forward to finer radios and phonographs after Victory . . . to electronic developments that bring you a vast improvement in tone and performance, that add new thrills to the use and enjoyment of radio and recorded music. And, according to these impartial polls, you're expecting them

from Philco, the leader in radio for 12 straight years before the war.

One survey made by a leading national publication revealed that four times as many people intend to buy a Philco as the next leading radio . . . as many as the next twelve makes combined. Another national magazine found that among Philco owners, as compared with owners of other brands, the largest percentage intend to buy another Philco after the war.

Philco looks upon this overwhelming vote of confidence as an obligation and a challenge. Its record of the past is your promise for the future. The research laboratories whose achievements made Philco America's Favorite Radiowill be ready to continue that leadership after Victory. Yes, you can look to Philco for the newest developments of modern electronic science, for radios and phonographs that set new standards of tone, performance, cabinet beauty... and quality.



Tune in the RADIO HALL OF FAME... enjoy a full hour of Top Hits from all fields of entertainment. Every Sunday, 6 to 7 P. M., EWT, Blue Network.

AND KEEP THE BONDS YOU BUY!







PHILCO

Famous for Quality the World Over

"TO A SPEEDY RECOVERY!"

Say it with Flowers by wire

A loved one is ill and you are away. Show your love and sympathy by telegraphing flowers.



a birthday, or any event you want to remember-wire flowers.

It's easy as 1-2-3, and not at all expensive

1. Go to a florist with the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association seal on his window. Tell him the name, address and town of the person to receive flowers - state the amount you wish to spend. You pay nothing extra for flowers by wire-except standard rate for telegram.

2. Your florist wires your order and your message for the card to an F.T.D. florist in the other town who immediately delivers fresh flowers from his stock.

3. F.T.D. florists are everywhere-but not all florists are members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association. So look for the F.T.D. Seal. It's your assurance of full value.



BUY AND HOLD WAR BONDS

FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

484 East Grand Boolevard, Detroit 7, Michigan

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

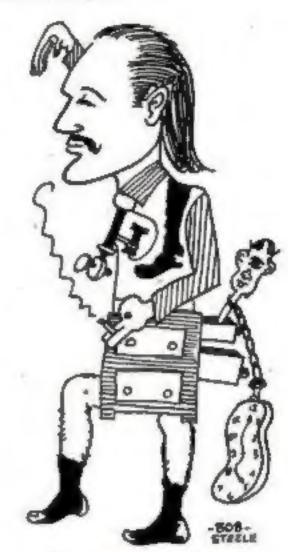
the most interesting series of pictures you have shown in many months.

CADET MILTON BRADLEY Columbia, Tenn.

Sirs:

I made this drawing all by myself. And I'm only 33 years old.

BOB STEELE Bartford, Conn.



DALI WITH A HOLE IN HIS STOCKIN'

If I may use the word regurgitate that is what one glance at a Dall makes me do.

BARBARA KING Durham, N. C.

GREECE

Sirs:

I have just read with a great deal of interest your article on the architectural wonders of Athens (LIFE, Jan. 1). Where did the marble out of which these magnificent structures were built come from? We have all heard of the famous Carrara white marble of Italy, but I don't recall having heard of a similar deposit in Greece.

STUART WESTWARREN Greensboro, N. C.

• The Greeks found their marble at home. The marble for most of the monuments shown in Dmitri Kessel's pictures came from quarries of Mt. Pentelicus near Athens. For their statues they imported marble from the Aegean island of Paros.-ED.

Sirs:

I cannot resist my wishes to tell you how impressed our family is with the series of photographs on Greece (LIFE, Nov. 13, Nov. 27, Dec. 25, Jan. 1, Jan. 8 and Jan. 15).

We nominate Dmitri Kessel as the Photographer of the Year.

MRS. W. J. MORGAN New York, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES

Sirs:

The Picture of the Week showing returned Christmas packages for dead and missing (LIFE, Jan. 1) seems to me to represent a tragic waste of effort.

Would it not be a good idea to ask the Post Office department to make it possible for those who so desire it to have their gifts marked in such a way that, should the one to whom it is addressed be either dead or missing, the package could be delivered to the commanding officer for distribution among the other men in his command?

E. VAN DYKE COX JR. New York, N.Y.

 Postal regulations require that undelivered packages be returned to the sender. However, the words "If unclaimed, deliver to chaplain" may be written on the package.-ED.

Here is the other side of your Picture of the Week.

Here, on a remote Pacific island, the packages arrived just three days before



MAIL CALL

Christmas. What they mean to the boys is clearly shown on these faces. We hope the little fellow in back shading his eyes got his.

R. KENNER

New York, N.Y.

WEBSTER GROVES TEEN-AGERS

Those well-brought-up teen-age girls

of Webster Groves, Mo, whom you showed in your recent article (LIFE, Dec. 11) have apparently forgotion their manners. In a big advertisement in the Webster Groven News-Times, headlined "An Open Letter to Parents in Webster Groyce," the owner of Toll House, which you called the teenagers' favorite hangout, informed parents that teen-agers were no longer welcome at his place. He explained his position: "I have been forced to announce this decision in order that I might better protect various items of equipment necessary to the operation of my business, . . . Spoons have been taken. . . . Forks have been so badly bent that they were scarcely serviceable when straightened, glassware deliberately broken, paper napkins burned on tables, paper wads stuck in coinoperated machines . . . initials gouged in table tops, four stool-type seats serving the lunch counter broken beyond repair. . . . I can and will, however, welcome any individual or group of terroagers who, with their parents' knowledge and consent, agree to be held responsible for damage arising from their activity."

JOHN BELL

St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to LIFE subscribers in the Armed Forces

When you return to civilian life you are still entitled to the full unexpired term of your LIFE subscription at the special military rate.

Whether you subscribed for ann year at \$3.50, two years at \$6 or three years at \$9, you will receive the full number of copies you ordered and paid for at these special rates—at no increase in price.

To be two of receiving all your capies of LIFE please keep as informed of your latest address - military or civilian.

PERRY NERO AGATHA MASON WOLFE CHRISTIE

Here is a book—and an offer—to make detective fiction history! A great "three-decker" volume containing the NEWEST complete novels of THREE of the world's best modern mystery writers—Erle Stanley Gardner, Rex Stout, and Agatha Christiel THREE brand new, complete, cream-of-the-crop mystery best-sellers in ONE volume—a 56 value—NOW YOURS FREE as a new-membership gift from the Detective Book Club! Read details below

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Join PERRY MASON in this LATEST

Gardner "Murder-Go-Round"

THE CASE OF THE BLACK-EYED BLONDE

Just ONE blonde can cause enough trouble—and lawyersleuth Perry Mason is all tangled up with THREE of them!
Blonde No. 1 bursts into his office wearing practically
nothing but shoes, a fur coat—and a "wow" of a black
eye! Blonde No. 2, an ex-trapeze artist, is having mighty
odd "in-law" trouble. And Mason finds No. 3 sprawled
in the mud, a bullet through her head!

How can No. 2 help Perry Mason prove that No. 1 didn't murder No. 3? Why had the victim concealed her true identity from a traffic cop? How did Diana really get that black eye and what does it have to do with the murder? And how can Perry Mason ever keep his mind on his work with no many blonder around?—to say nothing of his shapely secretary, Della Street, who is more alluring than ever before.

Over FOUR AND A HALF MILLION of Erle Stanley Gardner's books were sold last year alone! This NEW EST suspense-jammed Gardner brain-teaser will show you why!



Match Your Wits with NERO WOLFE
in this LATEST Double Theiler
by REX STOUT

NOT QUITE DEAD ENOUGH

If there's anything better than a Nero Wolfe story, it's two of them!—and that's what you get here! Not just one, but the two newest tales of the large and lazy detective who cracks his crimes in such unorthodox but strictly effective fashion.

The first story has Nero's right-hand man, Archie, gumming up the works to a fare-thee-well! His orchid-loving boss doesn't want to take the case—so Archie deliberately plants his own fingerprints all over the scene of the crime. And then there's nothing for Nero to do but go into action.

And the second case is a rocker, too! Enemy forces are trying to get at U. S. Army secrets. A colonel who knows too much is blown to bloo!y bits when he opens his suitcase. A BOOBY TRAP! So it's up to Wolfe to booby-trap the booby-trapper. But suppose the wrong "booby" falls for it? Suppose—but before you get through with this one, a lot of your "supposings" are going to be barking up the wrong tree. A wonderful arismal.



Know Terror in Egyptin this LATEST Mystery by AGATHA CHRISTIE

DEATH COMES AS THE END

Can a murdered woman, sealed deep in an Egyptian tomb, rise from the dead to wreak venguance? No? Then why does one boy swear that he saw a woman near the wine jars wearing three strings of beads with gold lions in front?

Those were the very same jewels that were BURIED with Nofret!

The cycle of doom began the day the wealthy landowner brought his beautiful new concubine to live in his
"happy" home. "Accident" follows "accident." The
two brothers drink poisoned wine. The laughing boy is
drowned. His aging mother is brutally murdered! And
the rest of the family dare not even save themselves by
clinging together—lest the murderer be one of their own!

The clues are all before you in this NEWEST Agatha Christic masterpiece. Yet if you can piece them all together in a logical pattern before the last chapter, you may count yourself more clever than one of the world's most deviliably ingenious mystery writers!



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The selections of the club are ALL books that sell everywhere for \$2.00 each. Yet, as a member of the Club, you get three of them in one volume (a \$6.00 value) for only \$1.891 You do not have to take a volume every month—you may accept as few as four during the whole year and still save two-thirds the usual price on those you purchase.

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SPEAKING OF PICTURES...

. . . MILI'S FIRST MOVIE IS SKILFULLY LIGHTED JAM SESSION





VOCALIST IS INTRODUCED BY HORIZONTAL REFLECTION IN PIANO TOP. IMAGE DISSOLVES INTO VERTICAL SHADOW OF HER HEAD. NOTE SHADOW AGAINST STRIPED DRESS IN SECOND PICTURE



SAX AND TRUMPET SOLOISTS ARE LIGHTED FROM FRONT TO GIVE THEM MOST PROMINENCE



SMOKE FROM LESTER YOUNG'S CIGARET CURLS INTO PATTERN AGAINST BLACK BACKGROUND



HIGHLIGHTS FROM BACK LIGHTING GLINT OFF DRUMMER JO JONES'S FACE AND CYMBALS



GION MILE CATCHES THE FARAWAY LOOK ON THE FACE OF SAXOPHONIST ILLINOIS JACQUET

In Hollywood last summer Gjon Mili, LIFE's fast-action photographer, took his first fling at directing a movie. For Warner Bros, he turned out a short called Jammin' the Blues. Photographed by Cameraman Robert Burks under the supervision of Mili, Jammin' the

Blues is a remarkably forthright view of a jam session. During its ten minutes a group of authoritative hot musicians produce the most valid jazz yet put onto a motion picture sound track. The sweat, the smoke and the rock-solid beat of a jam session are conveyed

with complete integrity. But what really makes Jammin' the Blues different is Mili's application of his stillpicture technique to movie making. The pictures on these pages show how he achieves brilliant blackand-white patterns by canny lighting and dissolves.





HE SHADOW OF VOCALIST MARIE BRYANT'S HEAD GROWS MORE DISTINCT AS REFLECTION OF STRIPED DRESS FADES AWAY, UNTIL FINALLY A LARGE CLOSE-UP OF HER HEAD EMERGES SHARPLY

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IT STANDS FOR THE RESPONSIBILITY



The brademark of the maker is your best assurance of quality. On a Florsheim Shoe, the familiar shield stands for 53 years of fine shoemaking—a standard we can't afford to lower—a reputation we refuse to risk.

Most Styles \$ | 050 and \$ |



THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY - CHICAGO - MAKERS OF FINE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN





WHERE HAVE WE MET BEFORE?

If was at Tarawa—on the heach at Anzio—in Normandy—in bombers over Berlin—in tank battles, dog fights, and on the high seas—on every fighting front.

These are the recent places where the craftsmanship symbolized by this emblem has been meeting up with the men who are winning the war. And every day sees a new meeting on other fronts

as the output of Fisher Body factories moves into the battle lines.

Major assemblies for the B-29 and other bombers, delicate aircraft instruments, big guns of various calibers, tanks—the flood of Fisher Body armament knows no end until final victory.

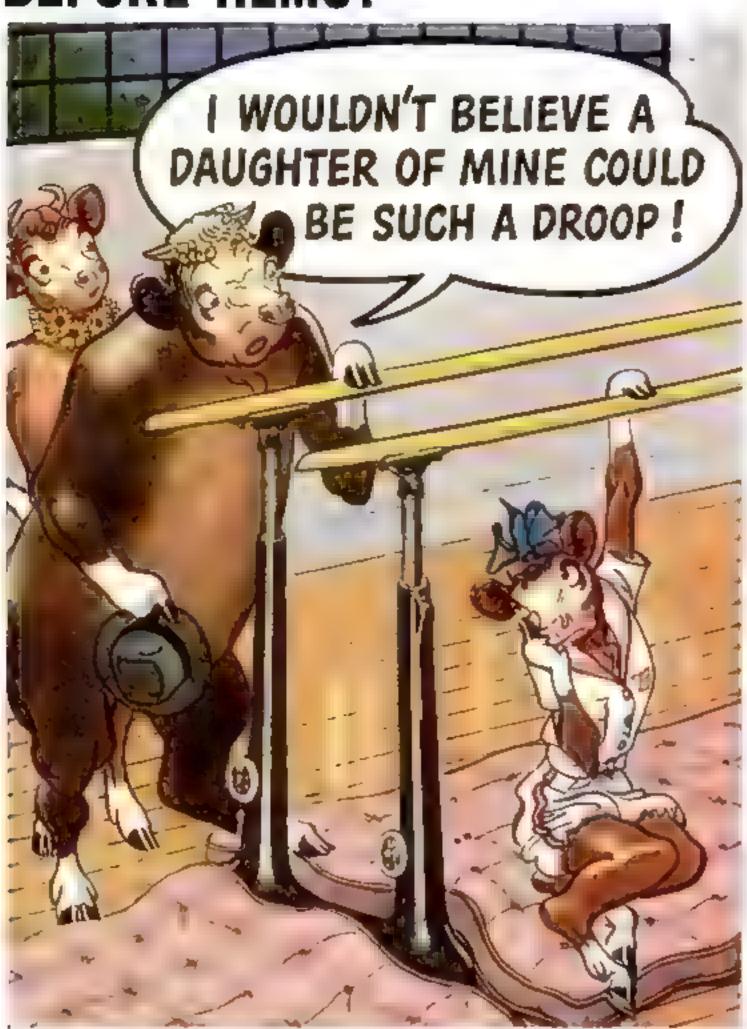
Into every single piece go the skills and techniques that have always made the Fisher Body coach a symbol of fine the fine of the sale that have some production and from 1 relief to high production, as a fire that another higher and points for the sale another higher and points for the sale another higher and the sale another higher and the sale another higher and the sale and

craftsmanship throughout the length and breadth of our land.

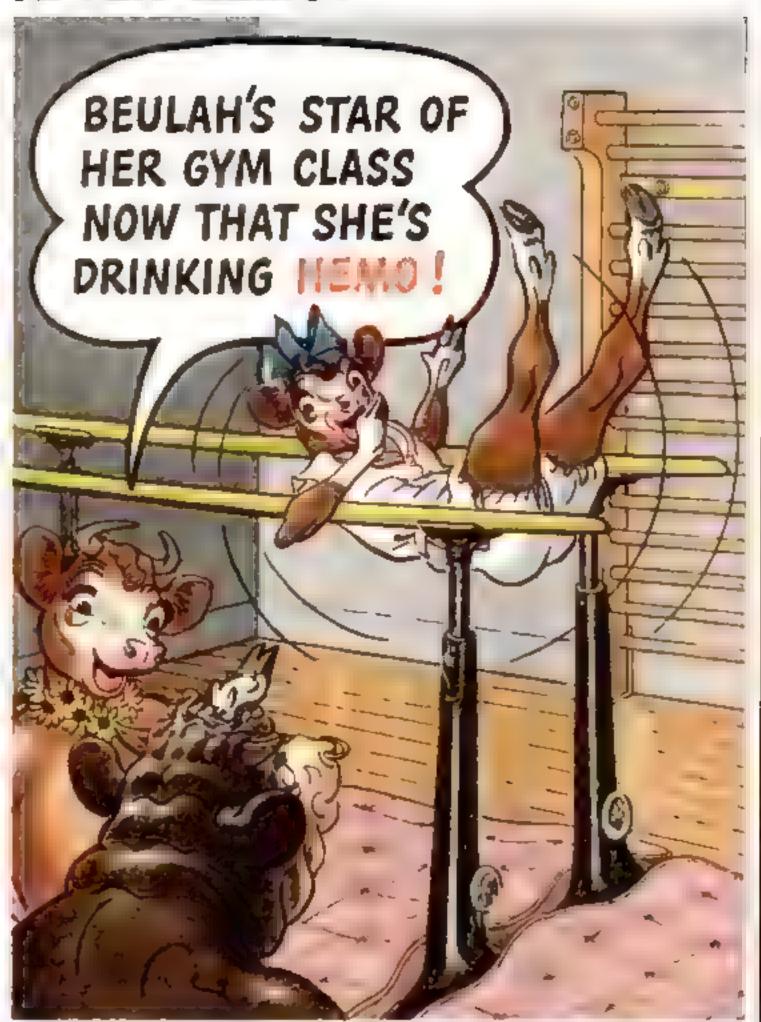
LV ry Sumlay Aftermoon
GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR
NBC Network



BEFORE HEMO!



AFTER HEMO!



TRY HEMO! Drink your vitamins and like 'em!

Your child may be eating like a little horse, and still not be getting enough of the vitamins and minerals he needs to do his best-at work, at play!

Naturally, this is true of grownups, too! So why not take this precaution? . . . Give the whole family glorious chocolate HEMO every day . . . with meals! between



meals! Everybody goes for that wonderful, wonderful **HEMO** flavor!

Just 2 glasses of delicious HEMO made with milk supply the ENTIRE DAY'S NEEDS according to government standards - of Vitamins A, B B (G), D, Niacin; Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus!

HEMO's a real food-not a medicine! In addition to all its vitamins and minerals. HEMO's rich in body-building, body-sustaining proteins! Get the full-pound jar for only 59¢ at your grocery or drugstore today! HEMO's the most refreshing pepperupper you ever tested!



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LIFE'S REPORTS

THE EDUCATION OF WILLIE

by A. B. C. WHIPPLE

This is the story of American-born William Curtis Colepaugh who, with German-born Erich Gimpel, was arrested recently by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a spy for the German government. The author, an assistant editor of LIFE, knew Colepaugh as a boy.



Old Black Point, Conn., where Willie Colepaugh was born and raised, was an "exclusive" Long Island Sound summer resort, which meant that it had a high gate at its entrance with a sign reading, "PRIVATE BEACH. NO TRESPASSING." Willie lived just outside the gate.

Inside the gate, in their sprawling mansions, lived the summer residents, carefully protected from all people whom their Old Black Point Association considered "not acceptable." The men were stockbrokers who made the three-hour trip from New

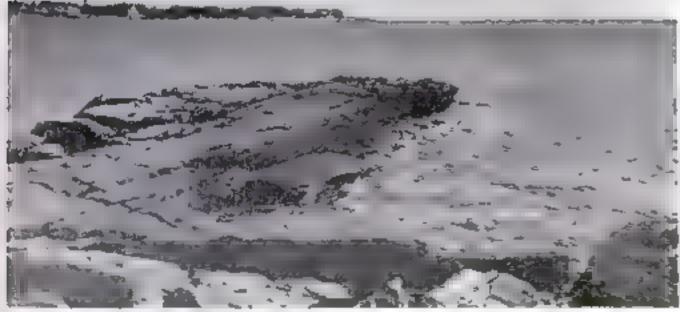
York every weekend. The women were socialites who gave cocktail parties. The children were scions who were tutored all summer long

Willie Colepaugh had a different background. His grandparents had worked as servants for Mr. Black of the New York jewelry firm of Black, Starr and Frost. With his help they bought two summer hotels on the Point, which is 10 miles from New London, and ran them successfully. Willie's father helped around the hotels and later married one of the wastresses. When Willie's grandparents died, the hotels were sold. After that Willie's father sold fish and pottered about as an electrician but never made very much money. Then one year he died of cancer, leaving his wife, his son Willie and his daughter Louise with a small income from the sale of the hotels. The Colepaughs were very careful with it. Willie's sister worked as a nurse. Willie raked the Old Black Point bathing beach and mowed lawns there. Most of the summer, while the other boys were playing together, Willie worked by himself. In the fall, when there was no work to be done out on the Point, he was free to play. But by then everybody else was gone.

A lot of the time Willie was lonely. So when the first summer boys started to filter back to the Point, Willie would usually look them up. He already knew the reception he would get, but he looked them up anyway. The boys were Willie's age but they seemed older. They had a clean, well-scrubbed look. Willie was sallow and his hair was never cut right. They were educated to speak impeccable English. Willie, who had a nasal twang, said "ain't" and "gonna." They were taught to stick out their chins and say what they thought. Willie had a weak chin and his eyes seemed shifty when he talked. A few of the boys were warm and friendly to Willie but found him a dull, unattractive companion. To all the summer boys, who never thought to call him "Bill," Willie was the perfect definition of

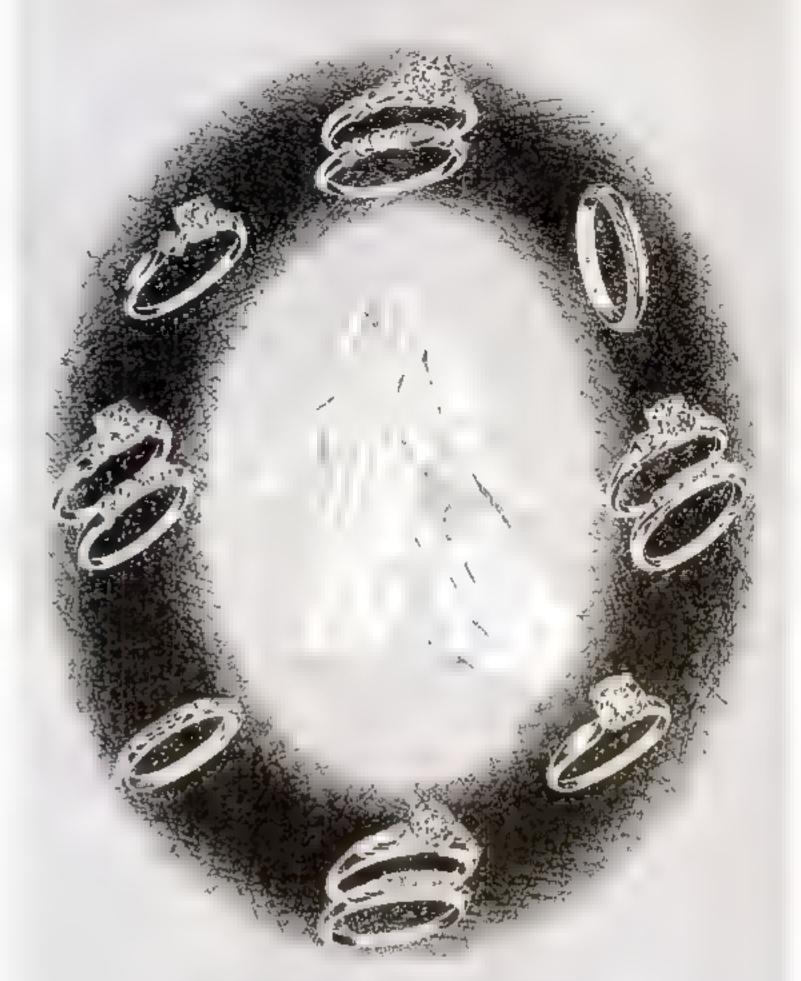
today's term: "meatball."

In the late summer afternoons the summer boys would taper off



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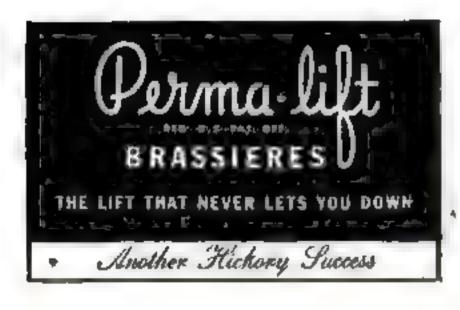
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LIFE'S REPORTS (continued)

the day's activities with a game of croquet. It was usually then that Willie would appear, pick up a mallet and make aimless shots about the wickets, waiting to be invited into the game. He rarely was After a while he went away. At the bathing beach, when Willie flopped down in the sand beside the boys, they decided to swim out to the raft. If he went along they kept swimming until he got the idea

So Willie went back to his solitary adventures, exploring the islands around the Point and poking into abandoned fishermen's cabins. If he rowed out to Griswold's Island, the boys' favorite picnic spot, and heard noises, he knew he would not be welcome. So he would turn around, row back to the creek, tie up his boat and go home.

After a few summers of the "silent treatment" Willie kept to himself. People who had houses on the waterfront would see him in the early morning or late evening, quietly rowing his boat or picking his way over the rocks, going in no special direction and in no special hurry. Moonlight swimmers would see Willie seated on the "Big Rocks" at the bathing beach, as still as if he were a part of the stone mass. People began to say that Willie was "a little queer," that he "wasn't healthy mentally." But when the time came for the summer boys to go off to Andover and Taft and Hotchkiss, Willie's mother managed to get him into Admiral Farragut Academy on Toms River, N.J.

At the academy Willie buckled down to work. He wanted to get into Annapolis. Although the work came hard for him, he managed to keep his grades just above average. But when his schoolmates greeted him sociably and called him Bill, they found him pretty dull He kept out of athletics. He was never in on the bull sessions or Coke parties. When he graduated, his yearbook referred to him as the 'little obscure gentleman with big castles in the air.'

Willie didn't get into Annapolis, but he did get into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At M.I.T. he even got a bid to join a fraternity and made a fresh start. But the grind was too tough for him. His marks flopped badly. Twice he was dismissed, went back to Farragut and studied some more. Both times he got back into M.I.T. But his marks stayed low. His social life was even worse. The boys at Phi Delta Theta began to see their mistake and Willie was never actually initiated into the fraternity. He began to drink too much. He became openly surly and violently anti-Semitic. He grumbled at being gypped out of his Annapolis education, Finally, in his loneliness, he went back to the seashore.

Along the waterfront of Boston Harbor, Willie wandered over the wharves and watched the ships come and go. Then one night as an adventure he visited an interned German ship. Soon he was taking candy, gum and cigarets to the crews and listening to them talk about "beautiful Germany" and the Third Reich and Adolf Hitler Among the homesick German sailors Willie was warmly accepted Here, suddenly and for the first time, he became one of the boys Willie's education was now complete. When he came back to the fraternity house at M.I.T. he repeated things about "beautiful Germany," and said it was an "outrage" the way the interned sailors were treated. He was expelled from M.I.T. in February of 1941.

The rest of Willie Colepaugh's history was documented by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on New Year's Day. It told how Willie drifted to Philadelphia, was arrested on a draft charge but was allowed to enter the Navy, was discharged from the Navy after four months' service because of his anti-American attitude. After that Willie shipped as a messboy to Lisbon, ducked ashore and volunteered his services to the Nazi government. In the middle of the night 55 days ago Willie came back to the U.S. in a German submarine and landed on a Maine shore very much like his lonely haunts at Old Black Point. Within 33 days he was in federal prison, faced with a military trial as a traitor to his country. Back in the town of Niantic, four miles from Old Black Point, the name of Apprentice Seaman William C. Colepaugh has been rubbed from the World War II honor roll. But in his mother's deserted house, just outside the gate at Old Black Point, there is still a raveling service flag, imprinted with one star and the legend, "SERVING OUR COUNTRY."



PLETE'S HOUSE, BACK THE ROAD FROM OLD BLACK POINT, IS NOW FOR SAL



"I've got my second wind"

Sure, I'm tired of war.

Sure, I thought we'd have the Germans licked by now.

Sure, I've been thinking ahead about my job in peace.

Sure, I'd like to buy a new car with new tires—and a new kitchen for our home. Sure, I could use a good, long rest.

But the General has asked for more and then still more ammunition.

* * *

Wars are won by men who march that one extra mile—and shoot that one extra bullet.

Wars are won by men who stick it out.

A lot of Americans before us have stuck it out—the men at Valley Forge—Lincoln himself—the lost battalion in the Argonne Forest.

A lot of Americans are sticking it out today—the men closing in on Berlin and in the heat of the jungle in the Pacific.

* * *

I'm sticking it out on my war job.

I've got my second wind.

Until this war is settled the way we want it settled, I know America still needs me.

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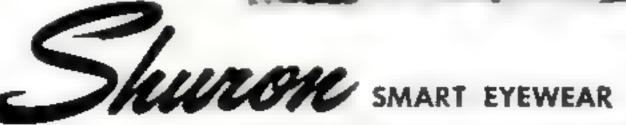
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UFE'S COVER

The Gion Mili photograph shows Coach Joseph Lapchick's St. John's University basketball team practicing while its star, B.R. kutsores, takes the ball from the backboard. Kotsores' ability to perform thes decisive nuneuver has made him one of the best forwards in the U.S. and the "most valuable player" at the National Invitation Tournament in Madison Square Garden last year, For pictures of the team demonstrating basketball plays, see pages 53-55,

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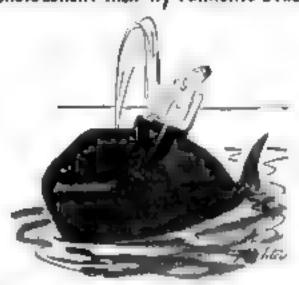
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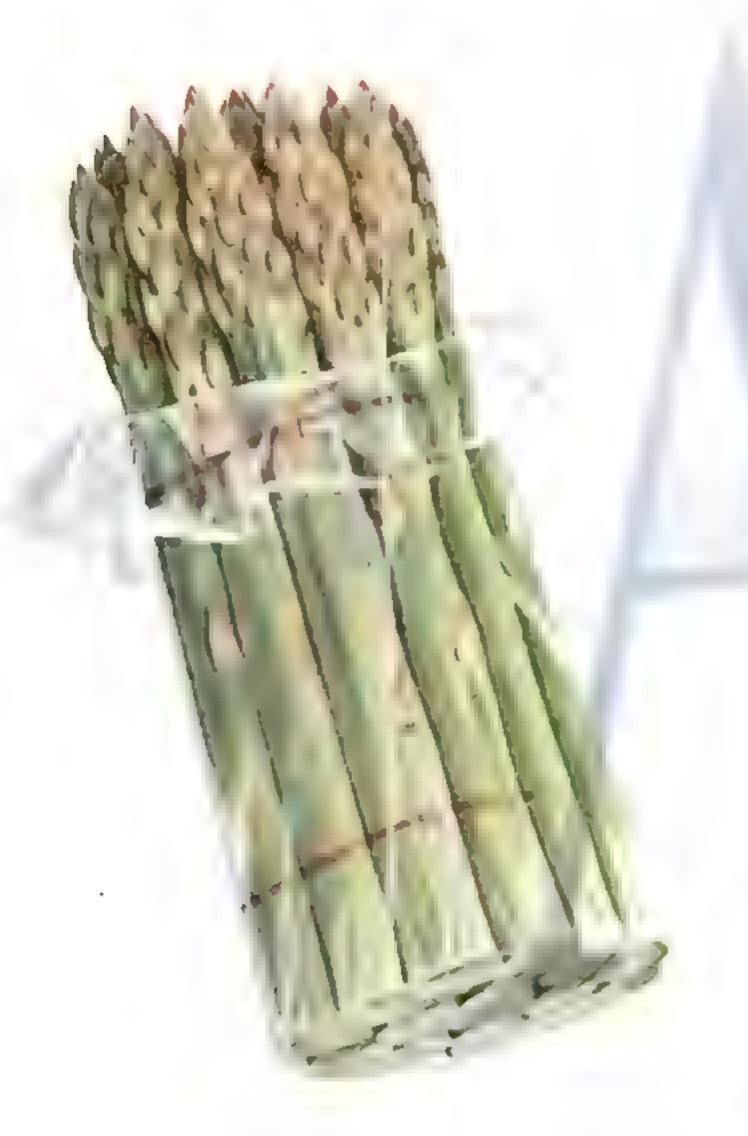
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Vol. 18, No. 4

LIFE

January 22, 1945

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LIFE'S PICTURES

This week LIFE's photographer Gion Mili has the cover picture as well as a photographic sequence on basketball plays (pp. 53-55) and a Speaking of Pictures on his new moving picture, January the Blues (pp. 6-8). In his movie Miliachieved many a photographer's dream by writing, directing, cutting and producing the picture, as well as laying out the story on it for LIFE. In spite of all this, a Hollywood cameraman, Robert Burks, did actual photographing of the movie,

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources, credit is recorded picture by picture the right, to to bottom) and line by line (lines apparated by darber) unless otherwise specified.

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HALBMAN

4-Rr. ARN GLANTZ 6, 7, 8-ROBERT BURKS for WARNER

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17-PHIL STERN

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72, 73, 74, 75-RALPH CRANN from B. R.

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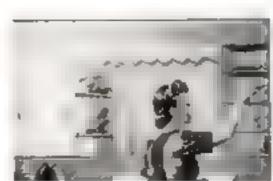
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MANILA, WHOSE CALM HARBOR IS NOW CLOGGED WITH THE HULKS OF SURKEN JAPANESE SHIPS. IS THE OBJECTIVE OF THE U.S. DRIVE FROM THE BEACHHEAD IN LINGAYEN GULF

THE BATTLE BEGINS FOR LUZON

List week the U. S. Army and Navy, which have been pushing the Japanese back with hard jabs for more than a year, launched a haymaker against the great Phiappine island of Luzon. It was a blow which had been prepared by many savage little battles for bases along the way. Now U. S. forces driving for Manila were ready for their first large-scale slugging match with the Japanese army.

The landing on Luzon was made in Lingayen Gulf, a sheltered indentation on the island's west coast (see map on next page). The Japanese had also made their main landing here when they attacked in 1941 (below), but there were few similarities between now and then. The Japanese came with 80 ships and about 250 landing barges. The Americans came with 800 ships, 2,500 harges and 900 amphibious vehicles. When the Japanese first tried to land in 1941 they were driven back by U. S. artillery fire. On the way

Japanese planes, but at the beach there was hardly any opposition at all. When the Japanese got ashore in 1941, they swamped U. S.-Filipino forces and took Manila in 11 days. The U. S. drive, facing perhaps 22 : 000 Japanese would almost certainly take longer.

Between General MacArthur's Sixth Army and Mantla was a smooth natural highway. It was a broad, flat valley, crisscrossed with a few rivers and good paved roads. The weather was snnny and the ground was hard: Luzon, unlike sodden Leyte, is now in its dry season. It was fine country for tanks and bad country for the infantry numbed Japanese defense

While U. S. ground forces were getting into position for the drive on Manila, U. S. naval forces were giving them spectacular support. Admiral Halsev's roving Third Fleet boldly sailed right up to the Asiatic mainland, striking with carrier planes at Jap-

ancse naval bases and airfields. Four Japanese convoys, probably forming up for an attempt to reinforce Luzon, were caught and scattered off Indo-China. The apparent impotence of the Japanese navy pained no one so much as the Japanese army General Masaharu Homma, who had commanded the original Japanese invasion of the Philippines, publicly called on the navy to abandon its "passiveness"

When Manila is taken, the U. S. will have a great strategic edge for the battles to come, U. S. planes, based on Luzon's big airfields, and U. S. ships, plying out of Manila's magnificent harbor, should control the broad passageway of the South Clona Sea. When this happens, the Japanese will lose the last sea route to their southern empire. Even more important to many Americans will be the fact that when Man la falls, all U. S. territory lost to the Japanese except Wake Island will be effectively under U. S. control

WHEN THE JAPANESE CAME. ONLY A THIN LINE OF BARBED WIRE AND U. S. SOLDIERS WERE ON LINGAYEN BEACHES TO MEET THEM. BUT THEY MADE JAPANESE PAY HEAVILY





ISLAND BATTLEGROUND

The push through the Philippines lays open Japanese Asiatic empire

After a 14 month offensive which began at Tarawa, the Pacific war has finally cosed in on the heart of Japan's great Oriental empire. The new Pacific battle-fields are shown in the Assatic panorama above. Mac-Arthur's first landing in the Philippines was made on Levte, shown at the lower right, highly two days later the main battle for control of the islands was being fought on Luzon, which sprawls across the center and upper left. The naval battle last week which headed off the possible Japanese attempt to reinforce Lu-

zon was fought in the South China Sea, at the far left

Nearly all new landings in the Pacific war will be made in the great sweep across the horizon: the China coast, Formosa, the Ryukyus, the main islands of Japan. One possible exception is an amphibious push against the Voicano and Bomn groups, which he just out of view to the right. All of these places have been lat by U.S. air attacks. Some may be invaded even before the Japanese on Luzon are completely beaten.

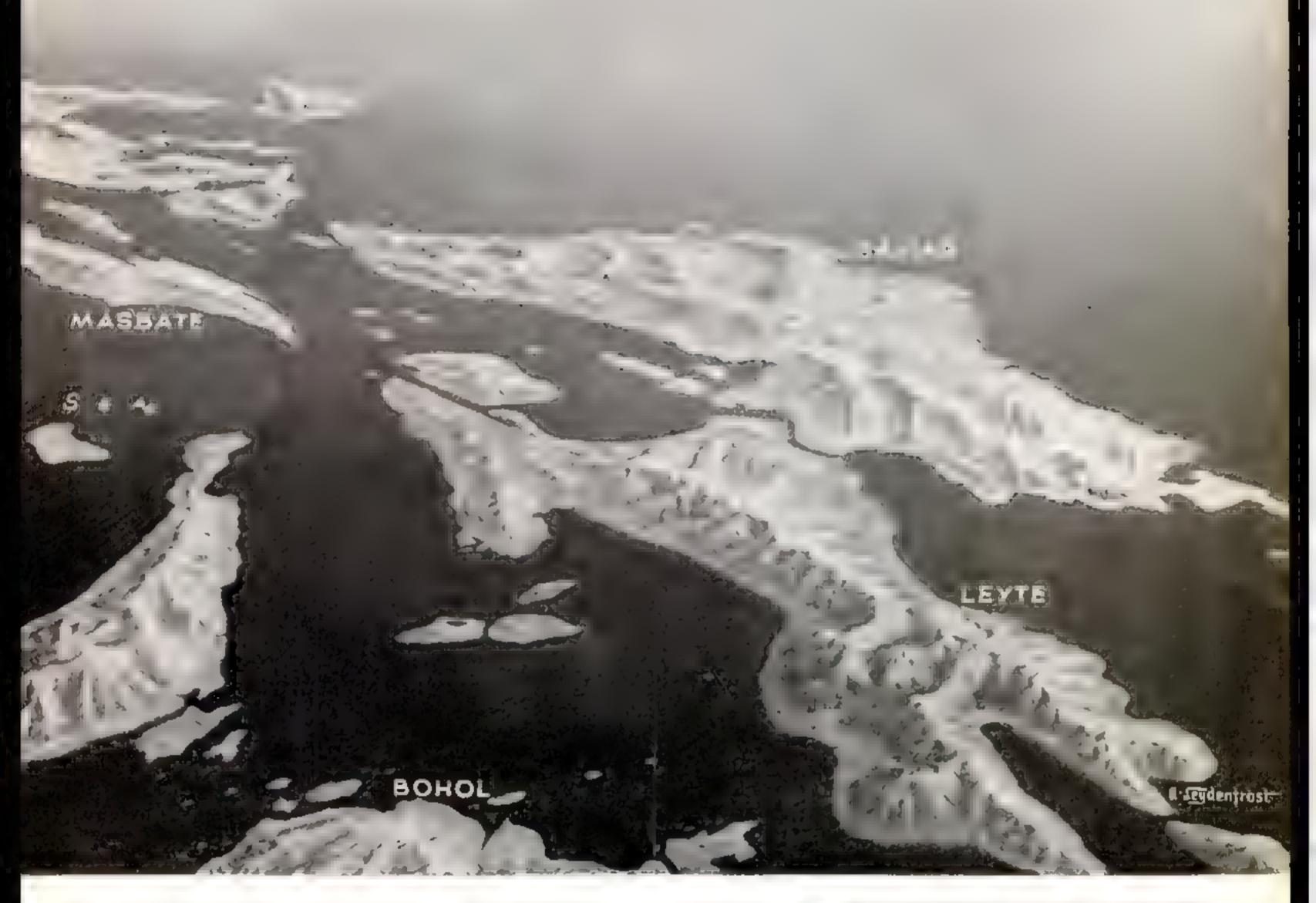
MacArthur's drive from Leyte to Luzon was de-

SEA OF JAPAN

JAPAN

RYUKYU 15.

PHILIPPINE SEA



signed on the same strategic theory that won control of New Gamea. This was to land where there were comparatively few enemy troops, gaining bases for new jumps at low cost. The MacArthur plan nearly backfired on Levte, where the Japanese were able to send in strong forces of troops for a full-dress battle. But on Samar, Minitoro and Marinduque, which were taken to support the drive on Luzon, the strategy worked like a charm. Landings were made and arrefields built quickly with only light Japanese resistance.

Snanghai YELLOW SEA

I. S forces hold much more of the Philippenes that mest people think. The Japanese, in spite of propaganda attempts to win over the Filipinos, had about as much saccess in getting control of the islands as the Germans had in getting control of Yuzoslavia. For three years hippino guerrilas, often assisted by E. S. Army regulars, have held great areas on the big islands of Mindanao. Cebu, Panay, Negros and Bobol. The extent of these areas in addition to the ground gained by the Mac Arthur offensive is shown in the map at right.





The American flag is most down in Corregolog Mov 6, 1912 as shown in Jap propagatela book. In hackground are Topside Barracks whose hospital Japa boraled in Describer 1911.



The Jap Hag goes in over Marila Jan 2 or occus or of J. ps' u for ous vicery parade Jap propaga and soid. Whole of a was thrown and least sy, " and it any billy as wips.



The banzal is given by a group of Jap victors in a captured American gun mount. Jap caption to this picture saio, "How good the sold ers look. This day they have sing if vic-

tory. This will be the eternal song. The same here is Corregillar, which fell May 6. On Leyte last October these same Japs of the 14th Army Group para dearly for their triumph.



Manila's Mayor Jorge Vargas (right , left in charge his President Quezion, riskown meeting Jap General Homma, who last week asked the Jap navy to start fighting.



Carp of Japan By over March. These kites relebrate Jup Boys' Festival in May 5. Said captions. "Here you see the stone buildings freed from the tyrants," Background Lag slature, City Hall.

JAPS IN THE ISLANDS

Tokyo picture book shows U.S. defeat

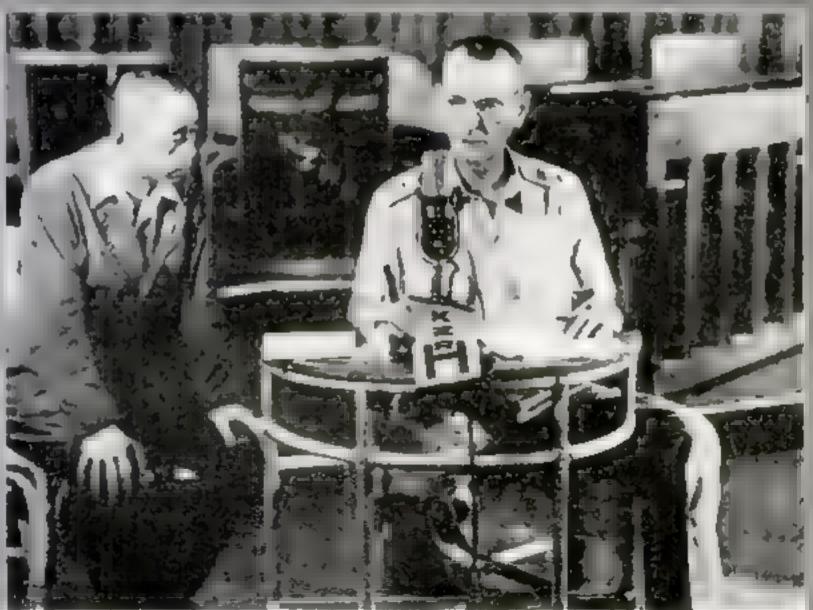
"Ctop transing that the Americans are ever coming back." This as what the Japanese told the Flipmos when they conqueted the slavers in 1942. To celebrate their conquest they published a layers a 200-page pacture book starting at the back with a piebate of the en peror's messer ger to Manda and ending on the theme. of the Ris og Son at Corrigidor's fals. It shows no actual battles. but is strong on happy Japs as t 'gratef d' Filipinos Absent are pictures of Japan's rutidess exploitation of the Phappines.



Jap guard at Balanga on Batnan is admiringly captioned by Japa, "The soldier is guarding the ruined church. His tightly closed lips show his trustworthiness."



Surrender on Bataan April 9 was negotiated by three Americans with whit is flag, escented by Jap. private (left) and Jap troops (rear). Notice Jap private's version of how a conquer ir should walk.



U. S. General Wainwright broadcasts to his troops. He was later removed to a prison comp in Japan. Japs attempted to use Americans to call in U.S. and Fu pit a guerrillas in the cuter islands,

Battle for Luzen (continued)

Buriag clothes are worn by many Filipinos because Japanese made no attempt to send textiles to the islands. Some Filipinos have now attamed the luxury of a 1.5. Army fatigue uniform.



Leyte guerrillas are dralled and equipped by the Army to continue the fight against the Japanese, Their commander, Colonel Ruperto Kangleon, is now provisional governor of the island.



Ceiling prices are quickly posted by Philippine government to combat inflation. Americans sometimes unwittingly abetted inflation by paying high prices for worthless Japanese bills.

THE FILIPINOS ARE FREED

Their liberation is a complex and difficult job

As a military problem the invasion of the Philippines has been about the same as some 30 other U. S. landings in the Pacific Politically it is different. There are 16,000,000 Filipinos, the great majority of them loyal Americans. They cannot be put in barbed-wire stockades like Japanese civilians on Saipan. They must be fed and clothed as any Americans would be under the circumstances. The establishment of self-government cannot be put off too long for the Filipinos, like all liberated people, are righteously impatient for it. None of these things can be accomplished by a joyful spasm of freedom. It is hard work for everybody.

When he came back to the Philippines, MacArthur tried to keep the Army free of civilian responsibility. With him were Philippine President Sergio Osmeña and a vest-pocket cabinet of six other Filipinos. When Osmeña had established his provisional capital at Taeloban on Leyte, MacArthur said, "I and my staff will now leave you to your duties."

When MacArthur landed on Luzon, Osmeña was not present. Last week he was back in the U.S., ostensibly to see President Roosevelt about the problem of Philippine relief. But some reports indicated that Osmeña came back for a much graver reason. This was the possibility that guerrilla followers of the late Manuel Quezon, whom Osmeña succeeded, were not ready to accept Osmeña as their president.



Japanese propagands poster remains partly on a wall above two soldiers during Leyte fighting. Japanese posters tried to prove that Americans were simultaneously brutal and effeminate.



Collaborationist trial judges the case of Bernardo Torres (in white suit at end of table), occupation governor of Leyte. Torres, like many collaborationists, and he was fighting "bandits."



VANDENBERG'S SPEECH

HIS PERMANENT-VICTORY PLAN IS A BIG STEP TOWARD A PRACTICAL U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

LIFE has said repeatedly that isolationism as a political force is dead in the U. S. The 1944 elections, which picked off the vestigial Nyes and Fishes, simply made it obvious. The Republican Party, like most of America, has been changed by the war and has learned something from it

The most recent evidence of this change was the notable speech last week of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. Not many years ago he was a leader of the Senate Republican isolationists. Those who knew him, to be sure, never doubted his intellectual capacity and his public spirit. But old labels are sticky; and millions who thought they had Vandenberg ticketed were totally unprepared for the foreign-policy bomb he dropped

The American "Enigma"

last week.

The President, a week before, had delivered his long, sober report to Congress on the state of the nation. His remarks on foreign policy were like a dose of soothing syrup. His audience required soothing; for differences among the Allies and multiplying affronts to the Atlantic Charter had made the American people very uneasy. The President, without adding much to their information, gave them to understand that if they would shun "perfectionism," everything would be all right.

But Senator Vandenberg was not soothed. With no trace of partisan bitterness, without reproaching the President, he rose in a packed Senate chamber, analyzed our foreign-policy situation with eloquent clarity and proposed a bold way out.

The Senator began by agreeing with the President that no nation should pretend to a "monopoly of wisdom or of virtue." But the trend toward Allied distinty cannot be reversed by mere silence, nor by a "generalized restatement of high aspirations." Since Moscow and London do and say what they want, "I do not know why we must be the only 'silent partner' in this Grand Alliance."

Candor should lead us first, said the Senator, "to reassert, in high places, our American faith" in the objectives of the Atlantic Charter. We must then ask our Allies to face the alternatives before them: is it to be every nation for itself, or joint action, a "new fraternity of peace?"

The choice faces everybody. Russia, for example, "appears to contemplate the engulfment, directly or indirectly, of a surrounding circle of buffer states." She does this because she is resolved never again to be at Germany's mercy—"a perfectly understandable reason." Her only alternative reliance is collective security. Which should she choose?

Here Senator Vandenberg came to the crux of his analysis. Russia "has a perfect right to reply and say this to us—'Where is there any such alternative until we know what the

United States will do? How can you expect us to rely on an enigma?"

As the Senator said, "Now we are getting somewhere." The fear of reborn German ag gression is at the root of Russia's unilateral acts in Poland and the Balkans. This fear "is our apple of discord." It is turning Europe into the same old prewar diplomatic bear pit, tempting so many Americans to say to themselves, "This is where we came in."

The Proposal

And then Senator Vandenberg proposed his solution. Since the postwar fear of Germany (and Japan) drives the United Nations apart, let them exorcise this specific fear. America has the same self-interest as her Allies in "permanently and conclusively and effectively disarming Germany and Japan." Let them therefore agree to maintain their victory over the Axis forever.

The method? A specific treaty. Britain, France, Russia, China and the U. S. would agree to jump on Germany or Japan the moment either showed any sign of resurgence. "Such a crisis would be the lengthened shadow of the present war.... It should be handled as this present war is handled." In America's case that means by the President's sending troops without consulting Congress. Senator Vandenberg thinks the Senate would approve such a treaty today.

Having made such a treaty—and only after having made it—America would then have the "duty and the right" to demand that political and boundary questions in Europe be kept open and subject to postwar review. Thus might we stop the present series of unilateral acts. If we do not stop it we are heading for trouble. Said the Senator, "I am prepared, by effective international cooperation, to do our full part in charting happier and safer tomorrows. But I am not prepared to permanently guarantee the spoils of an unjust peace. It will not work."

After Vandenberg had finished, Senator Connally tried to poohpooh the whole thing, asking for blanket trust in the President until he gets back from his next meeting with Churchill and Stalin. But for average citizens Senator Vandenberg's forthright proposal swept away months of accumulated confusion and doubt. "Liberal" columnists like Marquis Childs and Samuel Grafton praised it to the skies. The New York Daily News, incorrigibly isolationist, thought it a mortal blow to the Republican Party (and demanded a new party). John Foster Dulles, Dewey's chief foreign-policy adviser, praised the speech and pointed out that Republicans had all along made a sharp distinction between the control of the Axis nations, which is the job of the interested victors, and the maintenance of peace through a world organization as outlined at Dumbarton Oaks. Indeed, the Dumbarton proposals contain specific approval of bilateral or multilateral treaties designed to hold the Axis in check.

If Vandenberg's proposal had been made and agreed to six months ago, it might very well have prevented some of the unilateral jockeying which inspired it. Russia, having less reason to fear Germany, might have been more lenient toward Poland and come to terms with the London government instead of creating the puppet of Lublin. Britain might have renailed the Atlantic Charter to her Mediterranean policy. Even the U.S., in the more confident political atmosphere, might have been less overbearing in her own policy toward Argentina, for the sake of disciplining whom we have recently wrecked the basic machinery of Pan-American consultation.

Germany's Borders

Even now the Vandenberg plan might prevent unilateral actions yet to come. But before we pin our faith on it, we had better be sure we know the whole story.

It is probable that our European allies, in their deep distrust of the American "enigma," have gone even further in making their own postwar plans than Senator Vandenberg seems to think. The postwar boundaries of Germany, in particular, are probably decided already. When Churchill defended Russia's Polish policy before Parliament last month, he was in effect announcing that the Poles will receive—and accept—all of East Prussia, including Danzig, while Russia not only gets eastern Poland but the German city of Königsberg. On the west, de Gaulle -probably with Churchill's blessing - has made it plain that Germany will lose the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Our blessing on these settlements, if asked for, has apparently been neither given nor denied. Nor has the State Department even informed the American people that settlements have been in the making. To the British, French and Russians, these new boundaries seem very sensible, a real step toward the solution of the German problem. Americans may come to see them that way, too. Yet American public opinion has certainly not been prepared for them. Let us hope, too, that the bold, collaborative spirit of Senator Vandenberg's speech will not be dashed by what the President, in his own flirtation with candor, called the "many disappointments" ahead.

Americans, whether ex-isolationists or not, have much to learn about foreign policy. As John Foster Dulles said this week, our country "has not yet adjusted itself to the working conditions of collaboration. . . . We like collaboration as an idea. We fear it as a reality." Vandenberg's speech threw off this fear, and most of us felt better for it. His practical idealism is the right mood for America in making the next few months' decisions.

PICTURE OF THE WEEK

Last week for the fourth time Miss Catherine Shea, of the Arnold Constable store in New York City, was finishing the inaugural gowns for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. From one inauguration to another, Miss Shea has noted these changes in the First Lady's measurements: bust from 36 in.

in 1933 to 38 in., 42 in. and now 40 in.; waist from 30 in. in 1933 to 32 in., 38 in., and now 35 in.; hips from 39 in. in 1933 to 41 in., 44 in. and now 42 in.





ON CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE WESTERN FRONT AMERICAN SOLDIERS WATCH THE TRAIL OF A SMOKE ROCKET WHICH MARKS ALLIED FRONT LINES FOR ATTACKING ALLIED PLANE

BULGE AIR BATTLE

Planes mark clear Christmas sky

The tired American soldiers fighting on the Western Front looked up on Christmas morning and felt that they had been given the best of all possible Christmas presents. Across the clear, cold sky of Belgium Albed planes were tracing condensation trails. Over the great German bulge, where the enemy offensive had all but split the Western Front, the sky was a crazy criss-

cross record of straight-flying bombers and weaving, diving fighters

It was the tenth day of the Battle of the Bulge, For the first seven days the clouds had hung low over the forests and fields, shielding the German spearheads from the overpowering Allied air forces. The Alnes had been in the position of a man fighting a mortal enemy



SMOKE ROCKETS AND AIRPLANE CONTRASES WEAVE TOGETHER OVER THE FIRST ARMY FRONT, MILLING TRAILS AT LOWER LEFT MARK FIRST COLLISION OF AN AERIAL DOGFIGHT

with one hand tied behind his back. On the eighth day the clouds went away and the planes went to work. Good weather held through Christmas and the thankful Allied ground forces blessed the planes as they flew to batter German tanks, trucks, trains, roads, bridges.

In the days that followed, the bulge became a hunting preserve for Allied tactical air forces. The Γ . S.

9th Air Force, biggest on the Continent counted 760 German tanks and 4,727 trucks destroyed by its planes. Working behind the bulge, other squadrons of the 9th wrecked 161 locomotives and 1,943 freight cars. German planes, up in strength for the first time since D-day, suffered in the attrition. The 9th claimed 457 German planes shot down to an Allied loss of 202.

Allied airpower has not won the Battle of the Bulge, but it did make the break which turned the German attack into a slow retreat. With airpower the Allies were able to squeeze the Germans back through the gap in the Western Front. Last week the Germans were pulling out of the deepest part of the bulge under strong attacks by divisions from four Alhed armies.



with those of other nations in a linternational Red Cross wirehouse in Grinden awaiting terms.

of package are written promoters are interiors revend on assorts an armel fonds, seed



(for a quarter-acre of vegetables); food (chocolate, biscuits, meat, oleo, coffee, powdered eggs); capture kit (soap, clothing, etc. for new prisoners); medication (home medicine chest) and infant (hohy food).



HUGE FILES IN GENEVA HOLD HISTORIES OF 21,4M,NM WAR-DISPLACED PERSONS

PACKAGES FOR PRISONERS

Red Cross sends 300,000 a month to Germany

World War II has given the International Red Cross Committee and its national affiliates their biggest task in 82 years of existence. Piled higher than ever in the International Red Cross's warehouses in Geneva, Switzerland, are packages sent to war prisoners and internees by the Red Cross organizations of the warring countries. Three hundred thousand a month go into Germany. Nine ships currently sail the seas carrying only Red Cross relief supplies. Last year the Red Cross fleet made 32 voyages loaded with 84,000 tons of food and medical supplies.

The American Red Cross alone delivers about 3,500 tons of packages a month to Geneva for distribution among American prisoners in the Reich. Each day an average of 50 freight carloads leave Switzerland for Germany, for the ARC tries to send U. S. prisoners of war a food package a week—the most generous rate of any national Red Cross. (Deliveries to prisoners in Japan are small and irregular since Japan is not an IRCC member.) The International also forwards books, games, musical instruments and correspondence-school courses to stimulate prison-wearied minds. In this it is guided by its vast file of prisoners, internees and war-dispersed families' histories (above) which contain details on prisoners' careers and interests.



Swiss graff watches loading of a Reich-bound train since packages cross European frontiers duty-free. American Red Cross also sends kits to other Albed prisoners.



ON BRIDGE OF A LANDING SHIP BILL CHICKERING SAT WITH HIS TYPEWRITER, WATCHING FIRST WAVE PUSH ASHORE AT BOUGAINVILLE AND WAITING HIS TURN TO G

BILL CHICKERING DIES IN ACTION

William Chickering, Time and LIFE correspondent, was killed by enemy air action while on the bridge of a U.S. ship in Lingayen Gulf in the Philippines on Jan. 6. When he heard of his death, General MacArthur issued a statement: "The service of this correspondent has been superb and the whole theater will deeply regret his loss." To LIFE Photographer Carl Mydans the General spoke less formally: "Our losses have been small on this operation, but you feel them heavily when close friends die. It is always that way."

For two and a half years Bill Chickering had been a LIFE war correspondent in the Pacific.

He was with the Navy task force when its airmen bombed the Gilbert Islands in September 1943. He was with the Marines when they landed on the Treasury Islands in October 1943 and on Bougoinville six days later. And when MacArthur returned to the Philippines at Leyte three months ago, Chickering was one of the first ashore.

Born in Oakland, Calif. 28 years ago, Bill Chickering went to the Hotchkiss and Thacher schools, then to Yale University (class of '37). He worked as an advertising copy writer and free-lance writer before he became *Time* and LIFE correspondent, He is the third of LIFE's war cor-

respondents killed in a combat theater. Melville Jacoby, who had escaped from Corregidor with MacArthur, and Artist-Correspondent Lucien Labaudt were both killed in airplane accidents.

Bill Chickering was a tail, smiling man who never seemed to think about death or danger. Just before he set out for Luzon, he cabled his plans for Christmas, which he spent in the bitterly contested, muddy Ormoc Valley. "It will not be the merriest Christmas," he wrote, "and Holy Night will not be a silent night but, like a Christmas I spent on New Guinea two years ago, it will be a Christmas to carry in the heart...."



Long Toms—blasting unseen targets—are directed by voices flashing through this artilleryman's radio telephone "switchboard." Using its many channels, he connects the commander with spotters up front and in planes; then with battery commanders who focus tremendous firepower. He is helping soften up the long, hard road ahead.





Message for YOU!

Every time a 155mm "Long Tom" is fited, it costs Uncle Sam \$37.78. Our leaders believe in using vast numbers of costly shells to prevent losing priceless American lives. Help provide the ammunition—invest all the dollars you can in War Bonds!





4 ways to settle an old argument

WHAT IS the very finest whiskey ever bottled?

Many people tell us that it's our own Four Roses.

If there's any doubt in your mind, we wish you'd settle it for yourself. Here are four very agreeable ways to do it.

No matter which of the four you select, see if you don't end up by agreeing with those who insist that the superlative flavor and downright magnificence of Four Roses simply can't be matched!

In order to help you make your mixed drinks very much on the special side, we have prepared a 16-page Four Roses recipe book, which is yours for the asking ... (except in States where such mailing is restricted). Address: Frankfort Distillers Corporation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.

Four Roses is a blend of straight whiskies-

FOUR ROSES

A TRULY GREAT WHISKEY

-the same today as before the war











TWO SISTERS FROM CINCINNATI

NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP AT VUGHT IN THE NETHERLANDS BECOMES HOME OF GERMAN INTERNEES

Probably the grimmest Nazi concentration camp in the Netherlands was overrun by the Alaed armies at Vught, near 's-Hertogenbosch. It had killed off an estimated 136,000 Dutch men, women and children, meanwhile employing them in a radio-equipment factory inside the prison compound. It had produced some of the most accomplished and casual horror in the Nazi record (see following pages).

When LIFE Photographer George Silk reached Vught, the Allies had released the Dutch survivors and replaced them with German internees. Among these was a very odd pair. They were two old ladies who had been born in the Mount Auburn district of Cincinnati, had gone to Germany for a little visit 63 years ago, had married German husbands and had never returned to America. They are seen above: Victoria Vickers Hammacher, 73, widow of a German manufacturer of decorative tiles: and Grace Vickers Doring, 78, widow of a German portrait painter who had defied the late Kaiser on his art theories. Grace's two sons fought in the German army in World War I. One of her grandsons and Victoria's only son Hans were killed fighting with the German army on the Russian front last winter. When the Albest advanced on Nijmegen, an American paratrooper dropped into their garden. Presently British officers suggested that

they move out of their house aigh on a hill at Wyler, across the German frontier from Nijmegen.

The Vickers girls became internees Nos. 00001980 and 00001990 at Vught. Hudding for warmth in their double bed day and night, they complained thinly of the noise, the drafts and the soup, prayed for their vanished families, remembered their fath er. Dr. Thomas Vickers, who had been president of Cincinnati University. Their mother, a German, had stayed on in Germany until divorced for desertion. At that time two sons had returned to the U.S., the two girls had stayed. All they wanted now was for the war to end and let them go "home"—to Germany.

The Mountain Boys Write a Crown Zipper Ad by Pone where



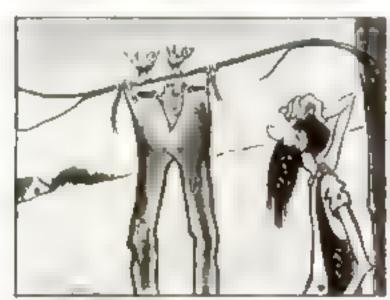
"AH USED TO THINK ab knew a thing or two about takin' curves," says Willy, "but folks, you should see them Crown Zippers go 'round curves! No other zipper going takes 'em so free 'n easy."



wants it," says Grampaw, "an' ah hear tell the Crown folks do likewise. One of them dern Crown Zippers is got ten sliders on one track-makes openings all over the placeand works real smooth in both directions."



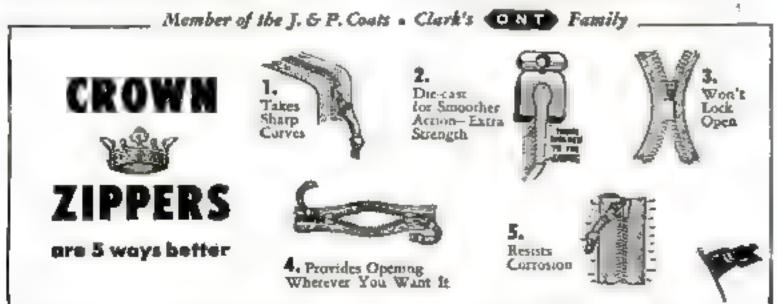
"AH ALLUS makes mah openin' wherever ah "WHEN AH'M FIXING to go a-feuding," says Gran'maw, "ah fasten mah teeth whar they can't git knocked loose. Them Crown Zipper teeth stay put, too. Th' little teeth is die-cast right onto the fabric, instead of just clamped on, like them old-fashioned zippers."



"AH HAD TO GIVE mah last pair of pants to the birds," says Luke, "on account of the dern zipper got locked open. Thet couldn't happen to a Crown Zipper. Big and tough or small and nifty, Crown Zippers work puffeckly. They never stick!"



"WISH AH COULD adapt to Army life as easy as them Crown engineers," says Jake. "They've redesigned over 300 closure applications for the armed forces-and after the war, they'll adapt Crown Zippers to meet special peacetime jobs, too."



THE SPOOL COTTON COMPANY, 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (Crown Fastener Division)

Yught Concentration Camp (continued)



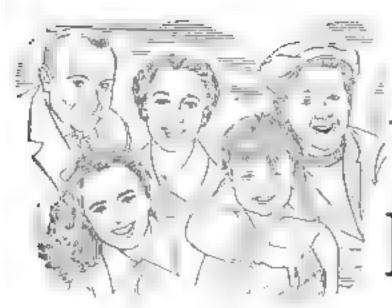
Most and electrified wire surrounded the camp. During German regime anyone who came near fence was shot. Nobody ever escaped. The newly dead had to appear at morning parade, supported by comrades who said, "Present but meanwhile died,"



Gallows had very low stools, so that the short drop did not break the neck but only strangled the victim when the stools were kicked from under. Once 58 women were jammed overnight in a 12x7-ft. room at Vught, By morning 11 were dead, 9 insane.

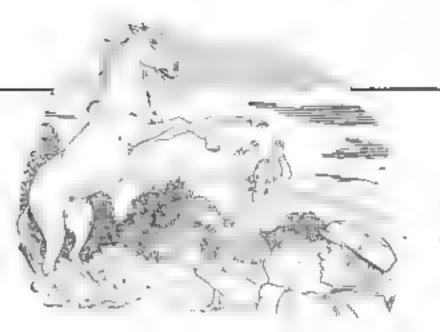


Disserting table, with drainage hole in center, was used to lay out bodies and knock the gold teeth out of the dead mouths. Tar was sometimes inserted in the bodies to hasten burning. The most notorious communicant at Yught was named Gruenewold.



Here at M-G-M, we sincerely

believe NATIONAL VELVET



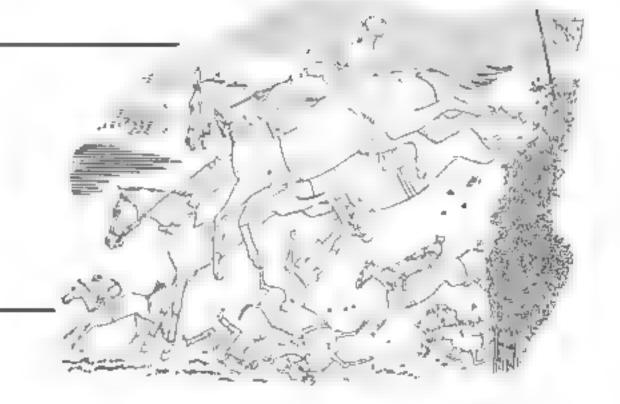
one of the finest pictures we have ever

made



and we've been making

them for twenty years.



NATIONAL VELVET

IN TECHNICOLOR A CLARENCE BROWN Production Based on the Novel "National Velvet" by Enid Bagnold





Mickey Rooney

WITH DONALD CRISP - ELIZABETH TAYLOR - ANNE REVERE - ANGELA LANSBURY - JACKIE JENKINS + ARTHUR, TREACHER Directed by CLARENCE BROWN . Produced by PANDRO S. BERMAN . Screen Play by Theodore Reeves and Helen Deutsch . A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Picture



Come out, come out, you <u>Capricorn</u>, you!





IF YOU'RE a Capricorn*, never, never hide your light under a bushel.

The horoscope says you are kind, generous, loyal, ambitious, and have a good head for business.

Possessing such a wonderful noggin, it's a safe bet that all your shirts are Arrow Shirts.

For everyone knows that only Arrow

gives you the neck-flattering Arrow Collar; the Sanforized label (abrinkage less than 1%); the torso-gracing Mitogafit; the firmly anchored buttons; the pre-tested fabrics. And the price! Only \$2.24 up. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

Don't blame your Arrow dealer if he's out of your favorite Arrow. Considering war restrictions, he's doing a swell job! Try him again. Arrows are worth waiting for!

*Capricorn period—Dec. 22-Jan. 20 (A most satisfying period for buying EXTRA War Bonds!)

Arrow Shirts

Yught Concentration Camp (continued)



Cremation instance held one whole body at a time but during busy periods News out off victimal legs and squeezed in three at a time. The whole prison was solidly built for permanence. Most minutes were members of the underground, Jews or hostages.



Portable toroace was also used for cremation of the dead. In foreground are visible some of the bones and ashes of the consumed. In the last three days before A.ned armies arrived in October, the Nazis burned 580 prisoners in a final blaze of terror.





Lick Like

TO PACE THE FUTURE

Here's the drama that comes off a drawing board... first of a series of new engines now in service on the East-West route of the Pennsylvania Railroad! Capable of speeds up to 120 miles an hour... different in design... this long streamlined giant not only marks another forward stride in the science of railroading—it is indicative of the spirit of progress in an industry vital to the welfare of America, now and in the future.

Pennsylvania Railroad



BUY UNITED STATES BAR BONDS AND STAMPS

* 11.765 trees to from 1 to 10

the horas on their lines for their Country





"JOCKO" CLARK

THE "CHEROKEE ADMIRAL" STALKS JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC WITH A FLEET OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

by WILLIAM P. GRAY

In the summer of 1913 at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, a boy in the rear ranks of a platoon of piebes suddenly gave in to an over-powering impulse. As he looked at the gangling figure of another plebe ahead of him in the platoon, he could not resist shouting, "The Right Reverend J. Jonathan Jockey Clark!"

This inexplicable boyish whimsy made virtually no sense, but it may have made a sort of history. The gangling plebe, a part-Cherokee youth from Oklahoma named Joseph James Clark, gained an immediate nickname, "Jock." Ultimately the nickname became "Jocko" and

the plebe became a rear admiral. Last summer Rear Admiral Jocko Clark took several fast, new aircraft carriers northward from the Marianas and struck the Japanese islands of Iwo Jima and Chichi Jima four times between June 15 and Aug. 5. As a result these are the first islands in Japan's crumbling empire to be renamed—officially or otherwise. Mostly in jest but not without considerable logic, carrier men now frequently call the Volcano and Bonin islands the "Jocko Jima Retto—Clark Island Group" (jima being simply the Japanese word for island and nitto meaning chain or group) in honor of Jocko Clark.

Other admirals, who don't often bother to collect souvenirs, are usually delighted to obtain one of the neatly printed certificates showing them to be shareholders in the "Jocko Jima Development Corporation"—a real-estate firm of doubtful legal status but good entertainment value—which now offers "Choice locations of All Types in Iwo, Chichi, Haha & Muko Jima Only 500 Miles from Downtown Tokyo." The "corporation" was created by Admiral Clark's fliers. Admiral Clark, who has never minded a little fun, signs the certificates as president of the corporation.

CORONET v.s.q. BRANDY ...delicious with soda THEY plso serve ... who BUY and HOLD War Bonds

California Grape Brandy 84 Froof. Cresta Blanco Wine Company, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.



Jocks plays acey-ducey, a variation of backgammon which is favorite Navy game, with young staff officers. He usually wins. On buffer is autographed photo of F. D. R.

ADMIRAL CLARK (continued)

Besides providing a plausible new name for the Bonins, Admiral Clark's activities there also served to embellish one of the liveliest legends in the U.S. Navy—the legend of Jocko Clark himself. In a naval war in which science has outmoded all forms of clairvoyance and sailorly intuition, Jocko Clark is the only one of the Navy's admirals ever credited with the ability to perform with his nose the functions of aerial reconnaissance. Many a Navy flier contends that Admiral Clark can sniff out Japs at a distance of several hundred miles—after the manner of his Indian ancestors searching out enemies on the Oklahoma prairies. As the commander of one of Admiral Clark's air groups once put it, "Old Jocko's part Indian, and it's just like hunting. He takes you where the birds are."

The precise portion of Cherokee blood in his veins is unknown to Admiral Clark, who explains, "Everybody in Oklahoma is mixed." Navy records list him as being only one-eighth Indian, but Navy legend about him which he does nothing to discourage credits him with being practically pure Cherokee. This idea is reinforced by his appearance. Except for the whiteness of his skin and his light hair, he might easily be taken for a full-blooded brave. He has a hump-bridged nose and short-clipped, sparse hair which resembles a scalp lock and waves like prairie grass when he stands hatless on the

The Clarks gathered their Indian blood from several sources. Some of it originated with one of his great-great-grandmothers, a Cherokee half-breed named Catherine McDaniel who married a man named John Ward. (Ward was following the example of his father, who had taken the widow of a Cherokee warrior named "Five Killer" as his second wife—but this earlier union contributed only some romantic

lore, and no Indian blood, to the Clark family records.) John Ward's

granddaughter Mary was wed to a Clark and became Admiral Clark's paternal grandmother.

Grandpa Clark buried his gold

Her eminent descendent's career began 51 years ago in north-eastern Oklahoma in the region which several million Americans know now as the setting of the musical-comedy hit Oklahoma! His boyhood would have been more exciting than most, if only because he was born in time to observe the rather sensational sequel to his Grandpa Clark's death. The old man had earned himself a small fortune selling slaves at the start of the Civil War. Word spread like fire across the bunch grass that he had buried \$5,000 in gold, part of his profit, somewhere in the Oklahoma earth around Tahlequah. For most of 50 years, it was a pastime for his neighbors to go digging for Grandpa Clark's gold. As far as the Admiral knows, nobody ever found it

When he was 7, Clark's family moved from the ranch where he was born to another ranch north of the town of Chelsea. There the elder Clark raised wheat, oats, corn and Hereford cattle, and his son rode a pony, ran coyotes with hounds, trapped skunks and hunted ducks with a tifle. A few miles across the Verdigiis River lived the family of a young "cowpoke" named Will Rogers. The Admiral remembers seeing Will Rogers for the first time at a Chelsea picnic when Rogers was a champion trick roper. On Sundays the Clark



WHACK! And you nail up another license plate on the garige wall. Quite a white since the old has was new! And it's been a long time, too, since we talked about some of the De Soto "firsts"... floiting power, fluid drive, superfinished parts, safety-steel bodies. It's longer still—sixteen

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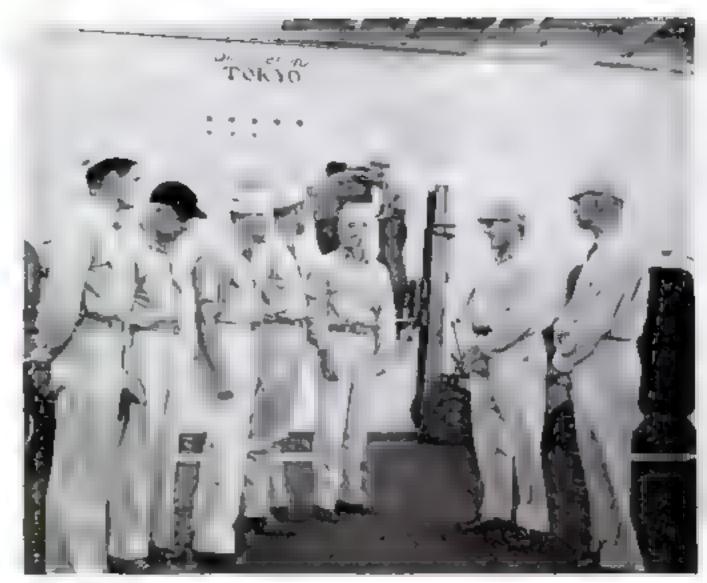
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BACK THE ATTACK-BUY MORE WAR BONDS THAN BEFORE

Designed to Endure





Great record made by Jocko's flagship shows on chart on bulkhead. Commander Bill Dean of Fighting Squadron Two (LIFE, Oct. 23) stands at far left, Jocko at far right,

ADMIRAL CLARK (continued)

family drove its surrey (with fringe on top) to Rigg's Chapel, the combination Sunday school and meetinghouse near Chelsea, Customarily the children attended Sunday School, then played quietly outside while their elders worshipped. One Sunday morning when the Admiral was 8 or 9, he tied a tin can to a dog's tail behind the church and the frightened dog ran howling into the chapel where he cringed beside the praying preacher, still howling and pounding the altar base with the tin can. This gave rise, the Admiral says, to the only falsehood he has ever told. He denied that he had seen the dog that morning.

He carried the same mischievous talent with him to Annapolis and ultimately it tied a sort of can to the Admiral's own career. He arrived at the academy in 1913, when he was 19 years old. A classmate who recalls this event remembers him as an unusual midshipman, "He had everything but the feathers on him," he says. Hazed during his first year, he took a redskin's revenge when he became a second-year man by putting the next crop of plebes through frightening paces. One day in 1915 he and a score of friends hazed the plebe baseball team in the gym after practice. Their offense was discovered and Jock and about 20 others were turned back a year as penalty. The sobered Jock studied diligently after that and finished in the top fourth of his class. But the Navy's records will always show, for purpose of promotion, that the Admiral's class was 1918 instead of 1917 when he actually graduated.

Adventurous ensigns became admirals

Navy officers usually climb a routine ladder of alternating sea and land duty, with the most adventurous or ambitious among them seeking to branch into flying. The adventurous or ambitious of Jocko's generation included such ensigns as'Gerald F. Bogan, Ralph E. Davison and John Dale Price from the Class of '16; Harold B. Sallada and Felix B. Stump of the Class of '17 and Forrest P. Sherman, John J. Ballentine and the Spragues (Thomas and Clifton) from the Class of '18. Along with Jocko Clark and about a score of others, they are all now rear admirals. Under the higher command of a few vice admirals like Marc Mitscher their generation virtually runs American naval aviation in this war.

Jocko started late in aviation because of an ankle injury that kept him shipbound, but he finally won his wings at Pensacola in 1925. By the summer of 1939 he was executive officer of Pearl Harbor Naval Air Station. Then the following September his ever-more-promising career was interrupted quite ingloriously. Commander Clark's stomach started to hurt. The Navy sent him to hospitals at Pearl Harbor

and San Diego, suspecting stomach ulcers.

Since that time Admiral Clark has drunk only milk and has lived on a diet more befitting a Park Avenue physician's lady patients than a fighting admiral, with or without Cherokee blood to nourish. He cats no meat and finds all the energy he needs, apparently, in tenderized breast of chicken, which he consumes in careful small quantities along with a few other bland foods, the harshest of which are creamed vegetables. Considering the nature of Admiral Clark's war against Japan, which he pursues with the relentless hell-roaring

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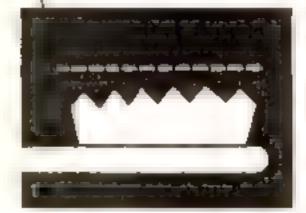


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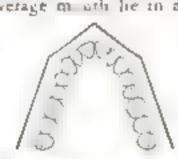
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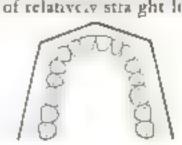


Why Pepsodent's Straight Line Design Cleans Teeth Best

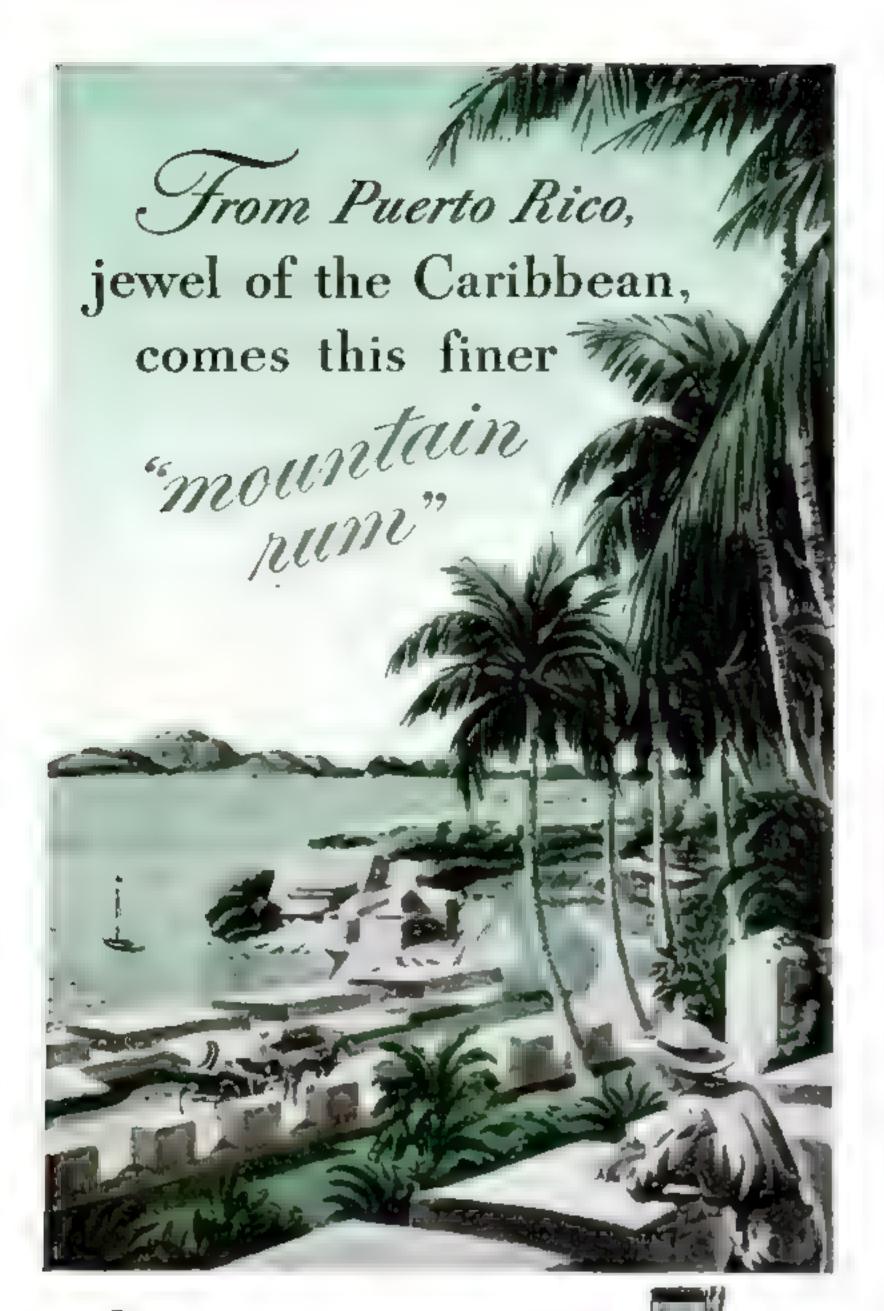
Despite popular belief, it is a fact most teeth in the average on with he in a series of relatively straight lines



These arrams represent he two extreme t pes of dental arm from a these extremes, one that know teeth are in tell mely straight lines. Pepsodent's Straight Line



Design his more reest better than confex or concave de signs. Actually, Pepsouchi's Smalget Line Design cleans up to 30% more tooth surface per scroke.



Distilled in the mountains, high above the blue Caribbean, Ron Merito possesses a rare flavor, distinctive fragrance and delicate smoothness not found in any other rum. Tonight—enjoy this taste sensation from tropical Puerto Rico. Try it in your favorite rum drink, or, if you want a pleasant surprise, use it in a manhattan, old-fashioned, sour or fizz. You'll be amazed—and delighted!



ADMIRAL CLARK (continued)

energy of a Sitting Bull supercharged with firewater, this is remarkable. It seems at times as if Admiral Clark is making it a personal tace between ultimate total victory over Japan and the ultimate total collapse of his digestive system.

When the war began, Admiral Clark was still a commander and executive officer of the first aircraft carrier Yorktown. In the spring after Pearl Harbor the Navy gave him a carrier of his own, the converted tanker Sumance. He refused to permit "abandon ship" drill on the Sumance, announcing, "You boys are going to bring her home." He took her to the African invasion, sinking a German submarine en route and bombing the French battleship Jean Bart in Casablanca harbor as a warmup. After supporting the invasion, he turned to the Pacific. Before he could touch the Japs the Navy promoted him again, giving him command of the new Yorktown before she was commissioned. At his special invitation the chief of the Cherokees came all the way from Oklahoma to attend the commissioning at Norfolk in April 1943.

The forthcoming book, Carrier War (Simon & Schuster, \$2.50), by Lieut. Oliver Jensen, former LIFE writer, says that Captain Clark was "a skipper whom the whole Pacific Fleet will not soon forget." He fought his ship brilliantly through the bitter actions in the Gilberts and Marshalls late in the fall of 1943 and when the Navy relieved him of his carrier captainty early in 1944 to promote him to rear admiral, he wept like a mother leaving her child. His job since then has been to command several carriers and their escorting battle-ships, cruisers and destroyers, under Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher.

Filers destroyed 206 Japs in air

Clark's reputation as the hardest-hitting admiral under Mitscher grew out of his dangerous specialty—whittling down the Japs in the rocky, well-fortified Volcanoes and Bonins, which he about as far south of Tokyo as Bermuda from New York, roughly midway between Japan and the Marianas. His adventures there began on June 15, coincident with the invasion of Saipan. In three strikes against Iwo Jima and Chichi Jima between then and July 4, Jocko's fliers blasted 206 Jap planes out of the air, destroyed 34 more on the ground, sank seven ships, probably sank six more and damaged 33.

By early July Clark seemed to deserve some such title as "Oppressor of the Jimas." He made certain of this on Aug. 4 and 5, however, and won a Navy Cross, too, when he hustled north once more. He was assigned to strike Chichi Jima while other carriers blasted Iwo Jima. As his ships proceeded toward their target, the Admiral received a reconnaissance report that a convoy of Japs probably had arrived in the Bonius.

"It looks like a fine day for scavengers," the Admiral remarked and promptly obtained Admiral Mitscher's permission for a high-speed run toward Chichi Jima and the convoy. Within a few hours his filers and surface ships had sunk 18 Jap ships, including five destroyers.

Before each strike at the Japa Admiral Clark sends his fliers off with the war cry, "Get out there and strike a blow for liberty!" In action he bellows orders to his staff and dashes from his bridge to flag plot (the Admiral's central control room) in an excited and aggressive manner. His explosive impatience with anything less than perfection in battle is famous. A landing officer far down the deck always signals incoming planes aboard by waving colored paddles, but Jocko can never watch this routine process without screaming, "Too high!" or "Wave him off!" or "Good landing!" Once he roared instructions at a plane coming in for a landing on another carrier half a mile away.

Teamwork is such a fetish with him that he requires the reading of the book The New York Yankees by all of his staff members. When his efforts bring success in battle, he usually roars, "Put her there, nall" and shakes hands with everybody in flag plot.

pal!" and shakes hands with everybody in flag plot.

For good work Admiral Clark issues spot promotions. One of the latest recipients was Navy Radioman George Ray Tweed, the "Ghost of Guam," who was rescued by one of Jocko's destroyers. As Tweed came aboard Jocko informed him that he was now a chief petty officer. Then Jocko dug him out some clothes and spending

money and sent him to the ship's dentist.

One of the Admiral's junior officers has described Jocko's own manner of dress by saying, "He looks like an unmade Navy bed." For comfort's sake aboard ship he invariably wears his khaki trousers with the belt just below his sizable paunch and leaves the top button unbuttoned. Enlisted men on his staff frequently make bets on how soon the Admiral's pants will fall off. The impression of sartorial disaster is heightened by his habit of chewing gum. Staff

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

Faithful as a ...







REPLACE WITH A

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ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT ON MORE CARS...SOLD BY MORE DEALERS THAN ANY OTHER BATTERY

Rugged as a ... Delco-Remy . . . WHEREVER WHEELS TURN OR PROPELLERS SPIN



ADMIRAL CLARK (continued)

officers occasionally pacify him during cases of extreme excitement by handing him a fresh stick of Spearming.

Despite his paunch and the informality of his shipboard demeanor, the Admiral is a man of surprising social grace in politic company. He wears his uniforms smartly and his normal limp does not show when he dances. Only once has the Admiral committed a notable faux pas. This resulted from an excusable lack of familiarity with the delicate nuances of upper-bracket social phraseology—and not from lack of logic. Once in peacetime, according to one of his staff, he had been invited to attend a dinner at Mrs. Alfred I du Pont's castle at Jacksonville. The invitation said that it would be "informal." The Admiral arrived in a sack suit and found every other male guest in black tie and dinner jacket. In this evident crisis the Admiral refused, as he does in battle, to take the defensive. Instead he started talking politics and soon was warmly praising his Commander in Chief and the New Deal. The emotions engendered among the other guests wilted many stiff collars that evening.

His rise to eminence on the social as well as on the battle front has not dulled the Admiral's interest in Oklahoma. He returned there last fall for a visit with his parents, both still living. He is the pride and joy of both parents and occasionally their counselor.

The Admiral's mother, now 72 and in excellent health, has always been the stalwart Methodist of the family. The Admiral's father, now 83, out of some quirk of personality that his wife could never understand, always refused to "sign the Church book"—an act of faith recognized in the Clarks' church as essential to ultimate salvation. Finally in 1940 the Admiral's father was taken seriously ill and his wife succeeded in bringing in the preacher to affix the old gentleman's signature to The Book. In his illness he was at last amenable. When he recovered, however, he realized his delirious haste and demanded that his name be withdrawn

Mrs. Clark, with a half century's work and her husband's welcome into heaven at stake, would not give in. She called upon the eldest son and explained the problem. After due consideration, Jocko advised his father, "Don't take it out. You've got a front seat in heaven." His father acceded to this possibility and the name is still in the church book.

The elder Clark has retired from business and lives in the family's sizable two-story house at 324 East 8th Street in Chelsea. He still goes to the country to hunt quail with his son when the Admiral returns to Oklahoma for a vacation. The Admiral describes his corner of Oklahoma as "a place where everybody lives forever and no-body ever thinks about dying until he gets to be about 80." The Admiral's maternal grandfather, who passed away at 74, was always said to have died "in his prime."

With such lineage it seems entirely possible that, whatever his diet, Jocko Clark will increase in ferocity for some years yet. The Japs may not last out long enough to know the Admiral's real possibilities.



Admiral's laverile cartoon drawn by enlisted man, shows Jocko scalping Hirohito. Jocko also likes another showing him shooting a Cherokee arrow into a Jap rump.



PEAD WHAT YOU GET IN 2 GLASSES OF

MORE

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THAN 3 SERVINGS OF

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MORE

THAN 2 SERVINGS OF

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THAN 1/4 POUND OF

SIRLOIN STEAK

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BUTTER

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PROTEIN

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try this DELICIOUS WAY for better results!

Authorities agree, they do more good in combination with certain other food elements!

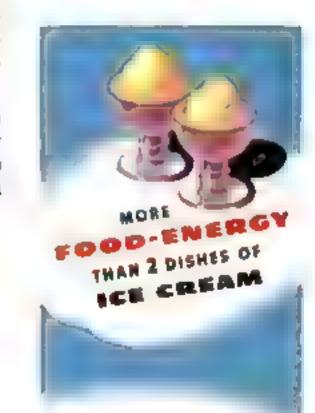
Today millions of people are discovering a better way to take their extra vitamins. A way urged by authorities for better results—keener vitality, better all-round good health. Discarding earlier methods, they now take their extra vitamins in food. Ordinary food, or fortified food.

For authorities agree, vitamins do not work alone. They work as a team with certain other food elements which are absolutely necessary for best results.

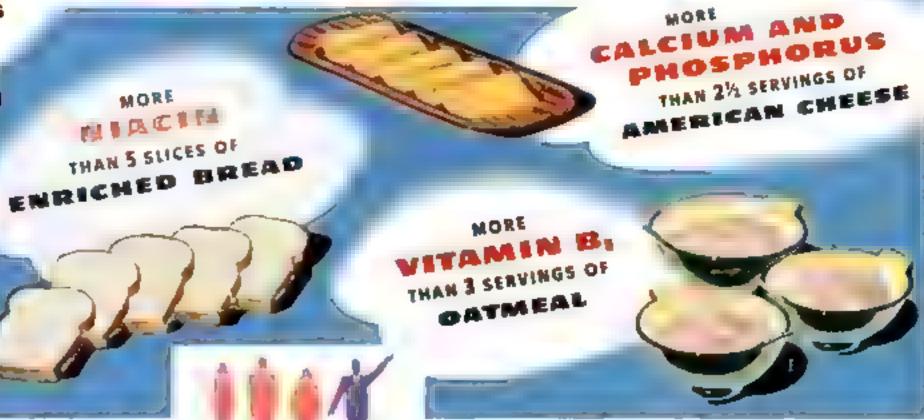
Today people by the thousands are turning to Ovaltine. For it is a specially fortified food that contains—besides vitamins—nearly all the precious food elements necessary for health and top vitality. And especially those elements needed for vitamin teamwork.

For example, Vitamin A and protein are both necessary in cell-building-and they're both in Ovaltine. Vitamin Bi and fuel-food also act together for sparkling vitality-and they're combined in Ovaltine. Vitamin D, Calcium and Phosphorus must work together-and you get them all in a glass of Ovaltine made with milk.

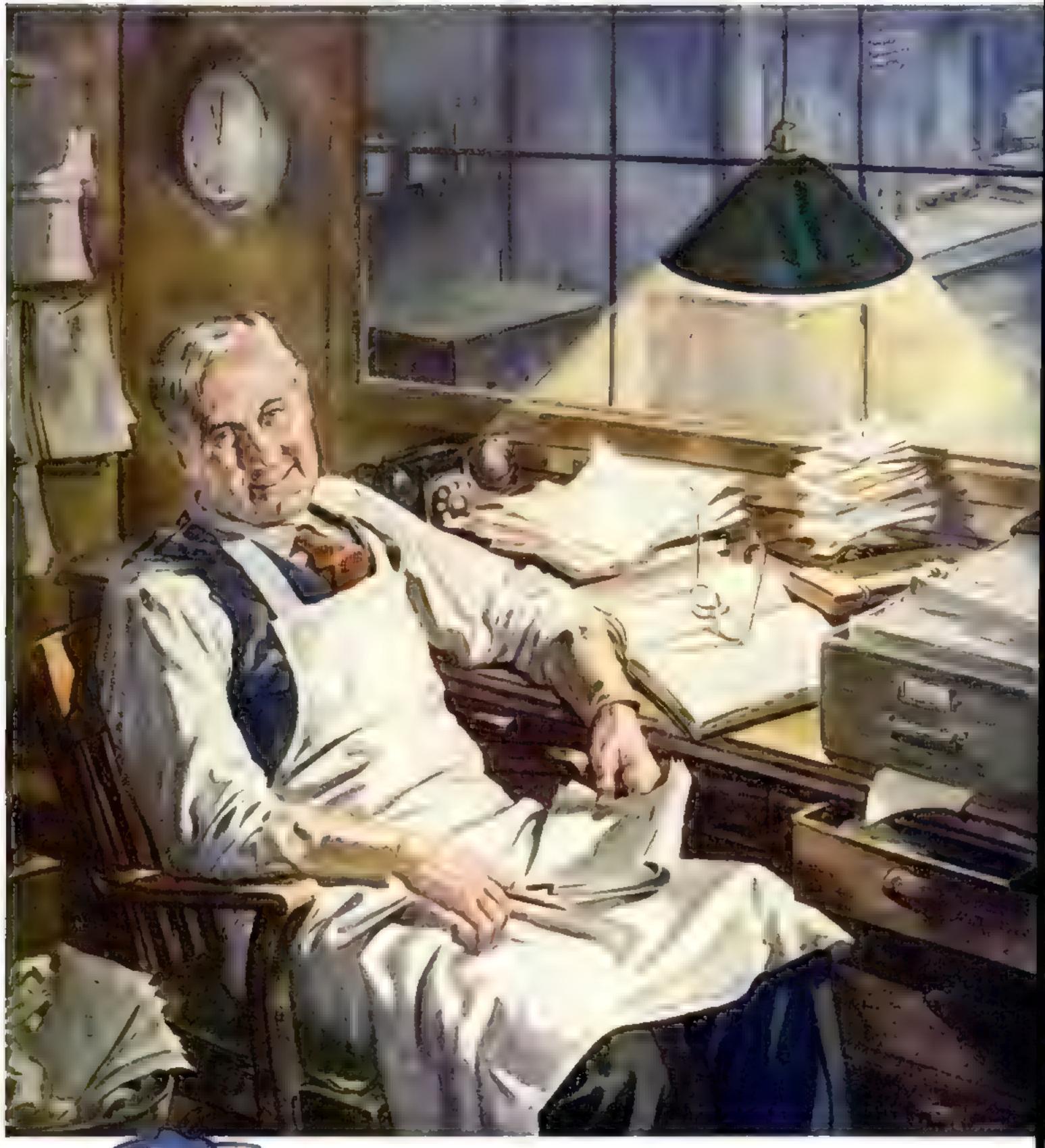
So why be satisfied to take mere vitamina alone—which fail to supply these other important food elements? Why not change to Ovaltine, as thousands are doing. If you're eating average-good meals, 2 glasses of Ovaltine give you all the extra amounts of vitamins and minerals you need.







3 out of every 4 people need extra vitamins or minerals—according to Government reports. Reasons for this include vitamin deficiencies of many modern foods - also losses in shipping, storing and cooking.





Swift pledges that these famous products will continue to be the finest of their kind.







SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAM

Then is Lay for the meat business?

"V-Day for my business? Why that's easy! That's the day you come into my store, ask me for your favorite Swift's Premium cut of meat-and get it!" ... Your Dealer

The end of hostilities in Europe may help improve the meat situation on the home front. But it probably won't bring those fine Swift's branded steaks, chops and roasts back to your table in immediate abundance. Neither will victory in the Pacific.

Meat simply takes time to grow, to ship, to process, to distribute. And as long as the demand exceeds the supply there is going to be a shortage of meat.

You probably are aware that while meat production has been at an all-time high, the wartime demand for meat has been enormous—the greatest in our history. But perhaps you didn't know that American civilians last year ate more meat than in any year since 1924 -143 pounds a person on the average against 132 pounds the year before and

137 pounds before we entered the war.

This is a situation for which we all should be thankful. Its benefits have been numerous and widespread. For, as our nation's nutritionists have pointed out, an abundance of rich, energygiving meat is vitally important in maintaining a high state of national health.

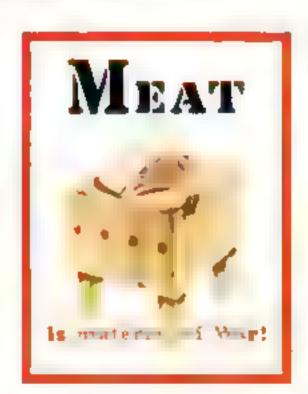
Supplying such staggering quantities of meat is a responsibility that has been shared by everyone in the meat industry ... farmers, ranchers, truckers, railroads and meat packing plants. Retailers, too, have been working night and day.

Suffering from help shortages, scarcities, and curtailed deliveries, they have fought to render a standard of service that is still unique in the whole world-one that no one would have dared even hope for two years ago.

However, the day is surely coming when your dealer will again be able to

offer you an abundance of meat. And this will include more of those tender, juicy, top-quality meats-meats like those that are branded Swift's Premium.

In the meantime, we of Swift & Company assure you once again that our Fair Distribution Policy operates to insure you and your family, wherever you may live, a fair share of civilian supplies of products bearing the brands "Swift's Premium" and "Swift's Brook field". Today, as always, they represent the finest of their kind.



SWIFT'S WARTIME POLICY-We will cooperate to the fullest extent with the U. S. Government to help win the war. We will do everything possible to safeguard the high quality of our products. Denpite wartime difficulties, we will make every effort to distribute available civilian supplies to innurs a fair share for all consumers everywhere.

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Light an Old Gold!

Apple "Honey" helps guard O. Gs. from Cigarette Dryness

You're on the receiving end of nothing BUT extra pleasure when you light up an Old Gold! . . .

It's a superb blend of many choice tobaccos—including a touch of rare, imported Latakia leaf—for extra flavor. Plus the special protection of Apple "Honey"—sprayed on Old Gold's fine tobaccos to help hold in the natural moisture, help guard against cigarette dryness.

Try a pack of Old Golds... and see why their popularity has tripled! (If your dealer's supply is short today, just ask again tomorrow. We're doing our best to keep up.)



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Wednesday Evenings CBS—and
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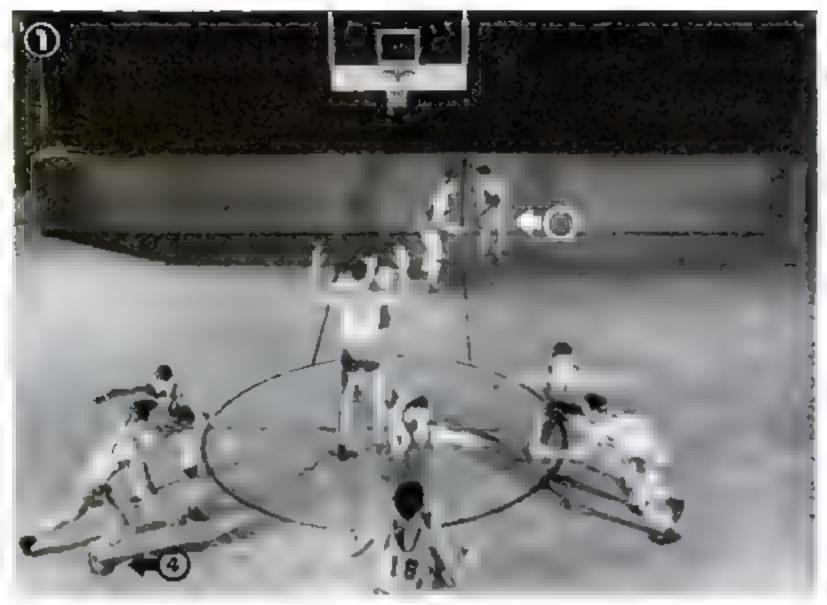
BASKETBALL PLAYS

Intersectional games merge many regional styles into one pattern

The game of basketball, which is the only purely American major sport in the U.S., was invented as a substitute for football in 1891 and has come a long way since. But modern basketball has made its biggest strides in the last few years. Second only to softball in attendance, it has been brought by popular demand from small college gymnasiums into big city arenas. In spite of the war many teams now travel across country to play intersectional tournaments.

Intersectional basketball has had its effect upon the game. In earlier years there had grown up sectional styles of play such as the fast Western offense and well-controlled Eastern ball-handling. Now these have been consolidated into one national pattern. On the next two pages Brooklyn's St. John's University basketball team, twice winner of the National Invitation Tournament, shows how 1945 basketball has absorbed most of the advantages of all the old styles.

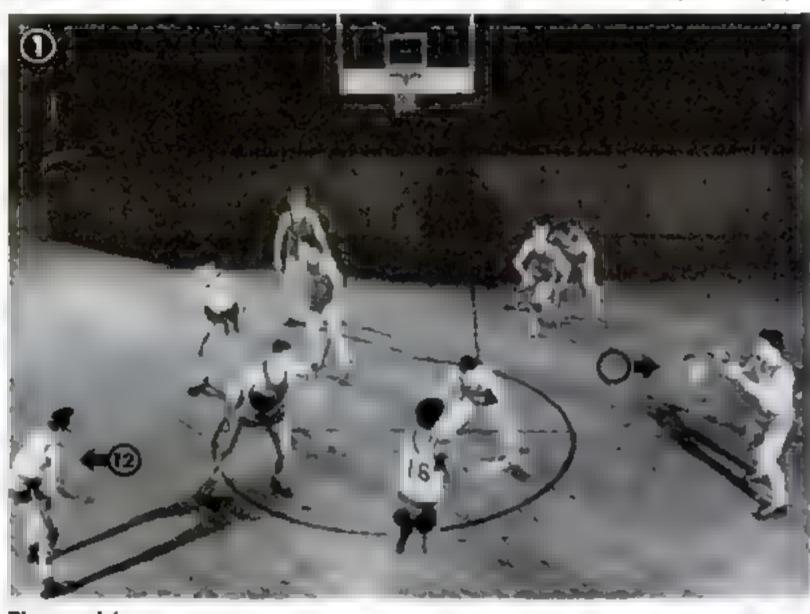
Baskethall Plays (continued)



An out-of-bounds play starts with ball (circle and arrow) off court. This maneuver is designed to give Player 4 (number and arrow) a chance to score from under basket. Offensive players are in white shirts. Player off court under the basket has the ball and is allowed five seconds to get it into play.



The street, a legal shielding of a player, is the first move of this play. Player at extreme right in first picture (above left) has here crowded close to Player 4 as they cross court, allowing Player 4 to get shead of man who is guarding him. Player 4 now cuts to the left.



The zone defense calls for different offensive tactics. Because in this situation defensive players are assigned to cover specific zones rather than men, the various crosscross plays are not very effective. In this play offensive Player 12 (arrow) will make the score. His temmeates will act as decoys.



Offense goes in the fight. Ball is being snapped to offensive player under basket as if setting him up for acoring shot. Defense moves to stop this and Player 12 starts down the court for basket. Player 16 stays back in case play goes wrong and other team intercepts hall.



The double pivot is a split-second, intricate offensive play which places two tall men to act as pivots on each side of the basket. To start the play, the ball is passed to pivot on right. The other pivot, Player 11 (arrow), will make the score. Numbers 4 (extreme left) and 12 will act as decoys.



A crisscress starts as Player 4 cuts back of Player 12, thereby dodging ahead of his defensive opponent, and starts up the center toward the basket. Player 16 moves to right of court to act as guard in case defense should get ball. Pivot uses long reach to keep ball free.



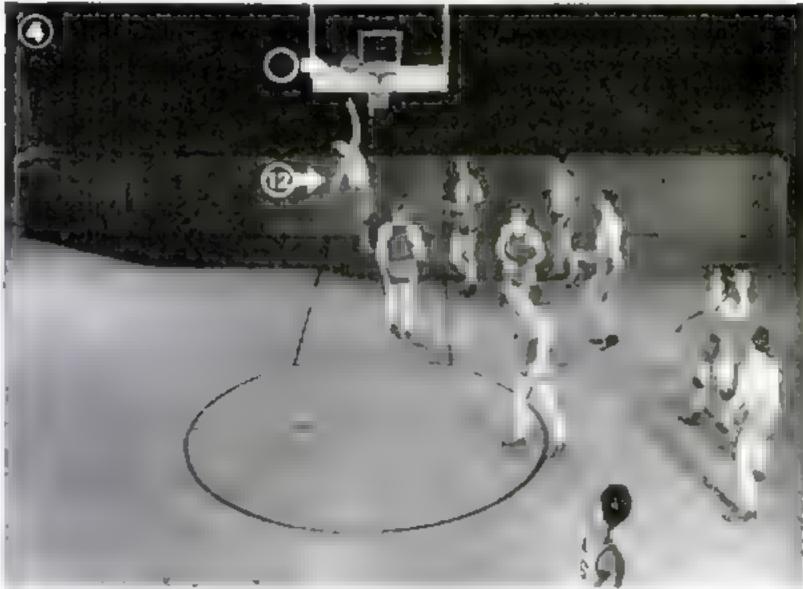
Ball is passed to Player 4, who is still shead of the man guarding him and is tacing down for the basket. The basic objective of all basketball offensive is to move the ball up under the basket for a short "lay-up" shot. Long shots are made only if defense proves too tight.



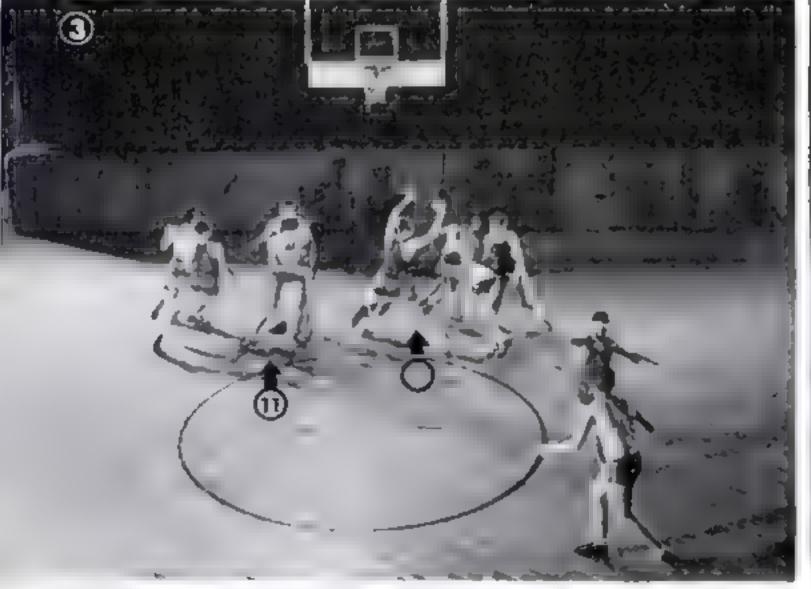
Score is made by Player 4 from close under the basket. His covering opponent has never caught up to him and other opponents were busy guarding individual men. This play is designed to score against man-to-man defense, in which each defensive player covers one assigned offensive player.



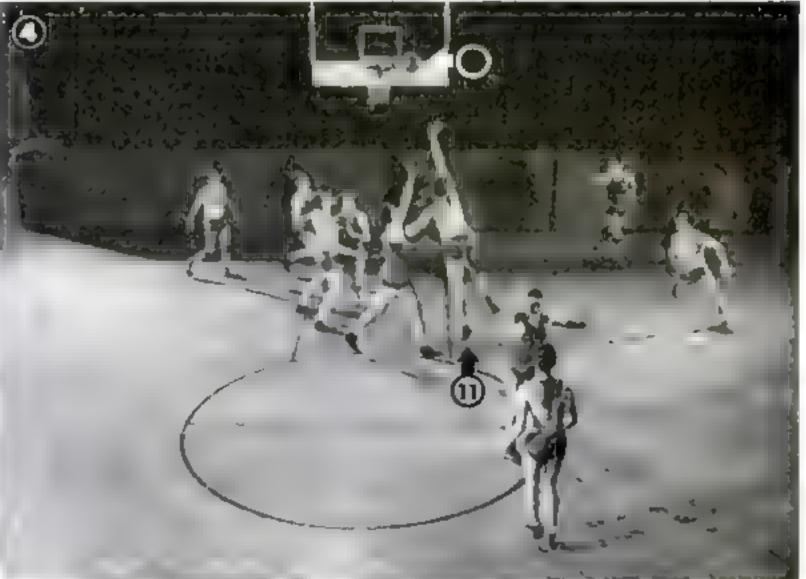
Ball is bounced to Player 12 who was left unguarded when defense was drawn from center and overloaded right ade of court. Player 12 has plenty of room to make his shot. This play works better against a shifting (roving) zone defense than against a static zone defense.



Score is made by Player 12. This play demonstrates how the fast break of the Western style of basketball and the smooth, easy ball-handling of the Eastern style are combined in one play. Zone defense is not popular because it slows down the game. It is best used by tall, slow-moving teams.



Under the basket Player 4 cuts to the right, momentarily screening the defensive player guarding man with ball. This gives man with ball an opening for a quick toss to Player 11, the other pivot. To confuse defense, the man with ball feints to left before tossing to right.



Score is made by Player 11 after he has crossed the court to right. A play like this upsets the defense because of possible variations. Player 4, before circling, can take the ball and shoot for a score; or pivot, who had the ball in the first place, could have passed to no one, scored by himself.



Here floated the future of thousands of jobs

It was just a small raft... floating slowly down the Cumberland River.

On it rode a farm boy with ambition . . . and on it rode the future of thousands of jobs.

Fantasy? No! History . . . American business history . . . the history of Joel Cheek, who got a job in a Nashville wholesale grocery house selling coffee. But the coffee he handled wasn't up to his own high standards.

So he experimented with different coffees, blending, roasting . . . until at last he perfected his blend... a coffee he sold from store to store, from hotel to hotel. Eventually, the famed Maxwell House in Nashville agreed to try it.

You can guess the rest. How the business grew, prospered, and created jobs where no jobs had existed before: Jobs for blenders, roasters, shippers . . . jobs that helped give America more purchasing power, and the highest standard of living in the world.

Jobs like these will be America's greatest need

once this war is over ... regular employment for all who want to work. Millions of jobs must be made ... made the way America wants them, through enterprise and initiative.

Business can provide these jobs if we encourage the initiative and ideas of the Joel Cheeks of today, ideas for the expansion of established businesses, for the building and developing of new businesses, ideas for improved products, more products, new products.

But this American way of making jobs will flourish or fail according to the rules and regulations under which business must operate. If these regulations are stifling, if they discourage enterprise and penalize its rewards... the alternative would probably be Government relief projects to make up the jobs, perhaps yours among them.

How many jobs can be provided, and how quickly, is partly in your hands. For this is a democracy in which you, through your opinions

and your representatives, make the rules and regulations under which business must operate.

So remember, whenever you are making up your mind about questions which affect business . . . ask yourself "Will this regulation help American enterprise make jobs?"

In your decisions may lie the future of your job, and the future of your country.

One big drop in the bucket

General Foods has 13,200 people on its payroll . . . 2,852 in the armed forces.

We will have jobs for our service people when they return. And in our company they will get a warm welcome and a generous restoration of all employee benefits as well.

Furthermore, through growth and development of our present products, and by launching new products immediately after the war, we expert to make many new jobs... jobs that don't exist today

And remember, these are the plans of just one American business.

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE



IS A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS-AND AMERICAN ENTERPRISE



THE RUTH OF "DEAR RUTH" STOPS BILL SEAWRIGHT FROM KISSING HER. WUTH: "YOU'RE AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN," BILL "IT'S ONLY A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT"

"DEAR RUTH"

Bright new comedy is chosen for President's command performance At one point in Dear holds a new comedy but on Broadway Judge Witkins' 16-year-old daughter informs him she has signed a moup to donate blood to the Rod Cross. "As a padge," she says, "I felt you had an add honal responsibility to set an example." If mo a traffic mount judge, "he grumbles "Let Frankfurter give blood." On Jan. 28 when Dear Roth moves to Washington to give a command performance for the President, that line will probably draw

an even heart or response than it hoes on Broadway.

Dear Rath who a crackles with such laws, relates the complications that arise when an Army houters and arrives from eversees to marry a gir-with whem he mi takenly that ks he has be a carrying on a passonate correspondence. Out of this old and a most threadbare situation Norman Krasna has shaped a comedy full of grathe humor are credit divided Has skill has made by to make corry gags sound family

VITAMINS

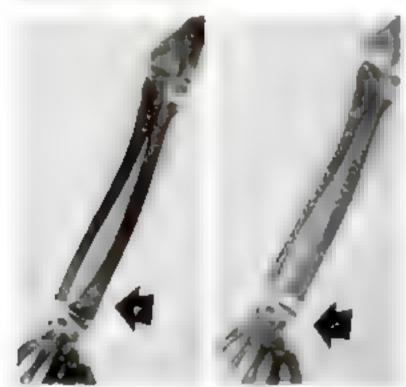
Seen in new perspective

Few are the Americans who do not appreciate the role that essential vitamins play in human welfare and nutrition. But with all this emphasis on vitamins, many nutrition experts feel that the importance of mineral supplements in the diet has perhaps been slighted.

Vitamins alone, even in sufficient amounts, are not enough, they say. It is equally important to get your vitamins accompanied by the minerals that are needed to put vitamins to full use.

Double play

A case in point is the body's use of two essential minerals, Calcium and Phosphorus. Ample supplies of these help promote sound teeth, bones and body tissues and are beneficial to the muscles. Yet, these important minerals require the presence of Vitamins C and D to accomplish their purpose completely.



With and without sufficient Calcium

Another good example of the interrelationship between minerals and vitamins is the case of Vitamin C and Iron, Iron is necessary for good red blood that in turn helps maintain the energy processes of the body. Likewise, the blood-forming mechanism of the body also requires adequate amounts of Vitamin C.

So again we see that vitamins alone are not enough; that certain vitamins play their full role only in the presence of certain minerals—and vice versa.

It can't happen here?

Now in the face of this well-established need for vitamins and minerals both, there was found to exist in America a situation which to many may be almost unbelievable.

An exhaustive survey of national eating habits released by the United States Department of Agriculture disclosed that millions of American families were not getting sufficient vitamins and minerals from their meals. These findings were confirmed by other independent surveys.

Thus it is obvious how wise are those people who take a dietary supplement regularly; and how vitally important it is that this dietary supplement contains,

along with all the essential vitamins, all the commonly lacking minerals as well.

"Ralf-way measures" out

Vimms were especially developed to help correct such prevalent dietary deficiencies. For Vimms contain all the essential vitamins and also all the commonly lacking minerals. Vimms give you not only Vitamins A and D, not only the

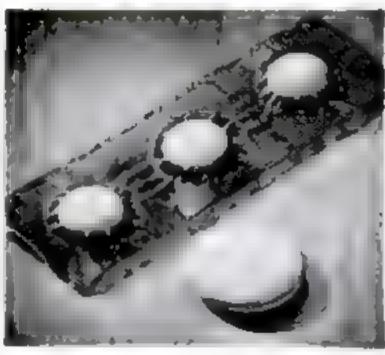


Good Rts Blood
Needs adequate Iron for hemoglobin

important B Complex Vitamins, but actually all the vitamins Doctors and Government experts agree are essential in the diet, including costly Vitamin C.

Moreover, unlike most vitamin supplements, Vimms include the important minerals, Iron, Calcium and Phosphorus.

In developing Vimms, acientists found that no one tablet or capsule could contain all the vitamins and minerals that you get in the Vimms formula and still be easily swallowed. That is why Vimms come in 3 easily swallowed tablets per day.



Ont Too Bio
Three are easily swallowed

Three Vimms daily will raise the average diet up to or above the Recommended Daily Allowances as adopted by the National Research Council.





Back from eversess, Lieut. Bill Seawright (John Dall) meets Ruth Wilkins (Virginia Gilmore). He has been getting letters from her, has fallen in love with her.



The real letter writer was Ruth's kid sister. Mirium (Lenore Lonergan) tells her parents (Phyllis Povah and Howard Smith) that she did it to raise Bill's morale.



Reading Bill's letters, Ruth learns he is an idealist. Unwilling to burt him, she decides not to deciliasion him during his brief leave by telling him that she is engaged.

Public Misconceptions

-about Bats

-about Glasses





BATS AREN'T BLIND ACTUALLY THEY CAN SEE

CAN'T CORRECT FAULTY VISION

"Blind as a bat" is a common misconception.

Bats have eyes and they can see.

People have a misconception about glasses, too.
When their eyes trouble them, they often say:
"Guess I'll have to buy some glasses." Actually,
to think that glasses, alone, correct faulty vision
is as wrong as to believe that bats are blind.

Glasses are important, of course, but your eye comfort and visual efficiency depend upon the professional and technical skill with which your eyes are examined and refracted; your glasses prescribed, your prescription interpreted, your glasses fitted, re-evaluated and serviced.

And remember, the fee you pay is for professional services. Many people mistake this fee for the price of a pair of glasses.

What really counts most, when your eyes need attention, is the professional skill and services of your Ophthalmologist, Optometrist, Ophthalmic Dispenser.

Remember, glasses alone can't correct faulty vision. Don't be satisfied with anything less than thorough eye care.

Seek professional advice—not glasses at a price.



Founded in 1833—the world's largest suppliers to the ophthalmic professions.

Copyright, 1942, U. S. A., by American Optical Company

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES ARE ESSENTIAL TO EYE COMFORT AND VISUAL EFFICIENCY—The AMERICAN Plan



EXAMINATION



REFRACTION



PRESCRIPTION



INTERPRETATION



FITTING



RE-EVALUATING

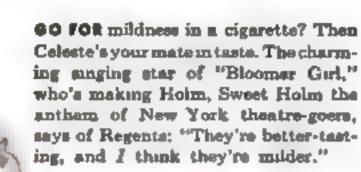


SERVICING

Check your choice with Smith...Holm...Downs

LIKE A SPOT of cricket now and then? So does C. Aubrey Smith, grand old character actor of stage and screen. Sir Aubrey likes Regent's King Size, too. "It makes real sense to me," he says. "A cigarette that's over 20% longer means top value."

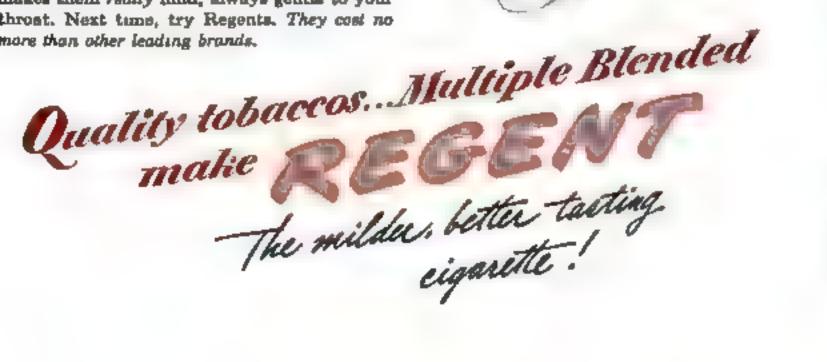




Then you'll click with Johany Downs, popular Hollywood leading man, who invents things as a hobby. That crushproof Regent box clicks with Johany, too, "It's tops!" he exclaims. "Keeps the cigarettee in perfect smoking condition—just like a custom-made cigarette case."



ALL THREE AGREE that Regents are milder, better-tasting. And here's the reason: Regents are Multiple-Blended—an exclusive process that makes them really mild, always gentle to your throat. Next time, try Regents. They cost no more than other leading brands.



"Dear Ruth" (continued)



Lilats to Ruth from Bill fill Wilkins' house when Albert (Bartlett Robinson), Ruth's stuffy fiance, arrives. Ruth persuades Albert to keep up the kind deception of Bill.



"This sare is my lucky day," cries Bill when he gets orders to report to Florida instead of overseas. This upsets Ruth's scheme. She tells him she cannot marry him.



Miriam coalesses to Bill that she wrote letters. Understanding Ruth's curt refusal of marriage, he leaves for train, disappointed but feeling no ill will toward Ruth.



When Bill returns for his ticket, Ruth reslines she loves him. Her father marries them. Rushing out with Bill; she says, "Tell Albert there's insanity in the family."

Men Who Plan beyond Tomorrow Like the Lightness of Seagram's V.O.





Ships, shrouded to mist, can be reusaled by fog-dissolving searchlights.



Pilots will be able to pick out other planes coming through fog and sleet.

TOMORROW'S FOG-MELTING HEADLIGHTS!

Your car of tomorrow will be equipped with devices to pierce fog and warn you of cars ahead coming out of side roads. Headlights will actually penetrate and "dissolve" fog and sleet... And on your car's dashboard, instruments will signal changing traffic lights and other warnings on the road ahead.

YESTERDAY'S PLANNING FOR TODAY'S PLEASURE!

THINK BACK six years ago. Then, the United States forced Japan to pay an indemnity for sinking the Gunboat Panay...a Britisher broke the world's automobile speed record by driving his car at 357.5 miles per hour..."The Good Earth" was filling movie houses to capacity...and Seagram was carefully choosing the lightest of Canadian Whiskies, to age, and mellow them. Today, let the lightness of those same whiskies add to your pleasure in Seagram's V.O. Canadian!

Six Years Old-86.8 Proof. Seagram-Distillers Corporation, New York



CANADIAN WHISKY-A BLEND....OF RARE SELECTED WHISKIES



Sife presents...

THE FIRST STORY IN A PROGRAM DEVOTED TO THE AMERICAN HOME AND HOW IT COULD BE IMPROVED

The trials and separations of war have made real to millions of Americans the beauties and contentment of home. As a sentimental notion, the home today is a great success. But as a useful, efficient place for living, the home falls far short of what it could be.

In this issue LIFE publishes the first story in an editorial program which will examine the homes in which Americans live and the ways in which these homes can be improved. It is none too early to think about the postwar house. As soon as wartime restrictions end, the demand for housing will burst into a great building boom. This happened after the last war. But people did not know what they needed or could get in a house. As a result they got homes which were outmoded before they were built.

In this program LIFE will range a wide field—plan new houses, remodel old ones, demonstrate equipment, study family economics. The first story, which was planned in association with the *Architectural Forum*, begins on the next page. It presents the storage wall as a practical solution for a basic home problem—where to find space to keep things.



THIS IS LIFE'S STORAGE WALL, BUILT IN TWO SECTIONS AND PLACED END TO END TO SHOW BOTH OF THE SIDES. LEFT HALF IS THE LIVING-ROOM SIDE, WITH BOOKCASES, DESK, RADIO,



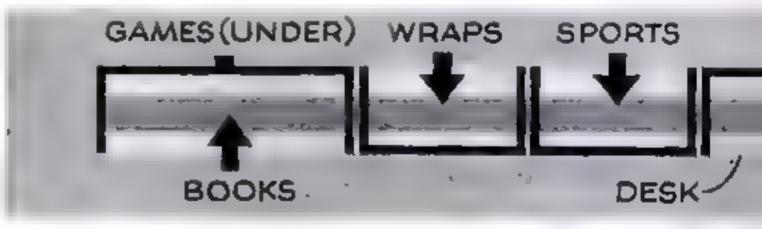
ON LIVING-ROOM SIDE doors fold down to reveal desk and record cabinet. Phonograph is in drawer. Underneath the bookcase far at left is game storage space opening into hall.

STORAGE WALL

Before the war a U. S. architect set out to find exactly how many things an American family accumulates in the scattered closets and shelves of its home. After checking government surveys and personal inventories he came out with an average figure of 10,000.

These 10,000 articles are a major problem of family life. U. S. house-wives have always pleaded for more and better closet room in which to keep them. Almost always their needs have been unsatisfactorily met. In its first of a series of stories on the home, LIFE examines this problem of home storage space and proposes a solution.

In even the newest homes closets are often badly planned afterthoughts. The average closet is really suitable only for hanging clothes. Other things are always put high out of reach on a shelf or in Stygian darkness on the floor. The large-sized closets are often too deep. Half of their contents must be plowed through to reach the things piled in back.



HOW STORAGE WALL WORKS is shown by this diagram. Three and a half storage units open into the living room, two and a half into the hall. Existing 4-in. wall (in many



RIGHT HALF IS HALL SIDE WITH ALL OF THE CLOSET DOORS CLOSED. AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE IS DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE HALVES ACTUALLY FIT TOGETHER IN THE WALL

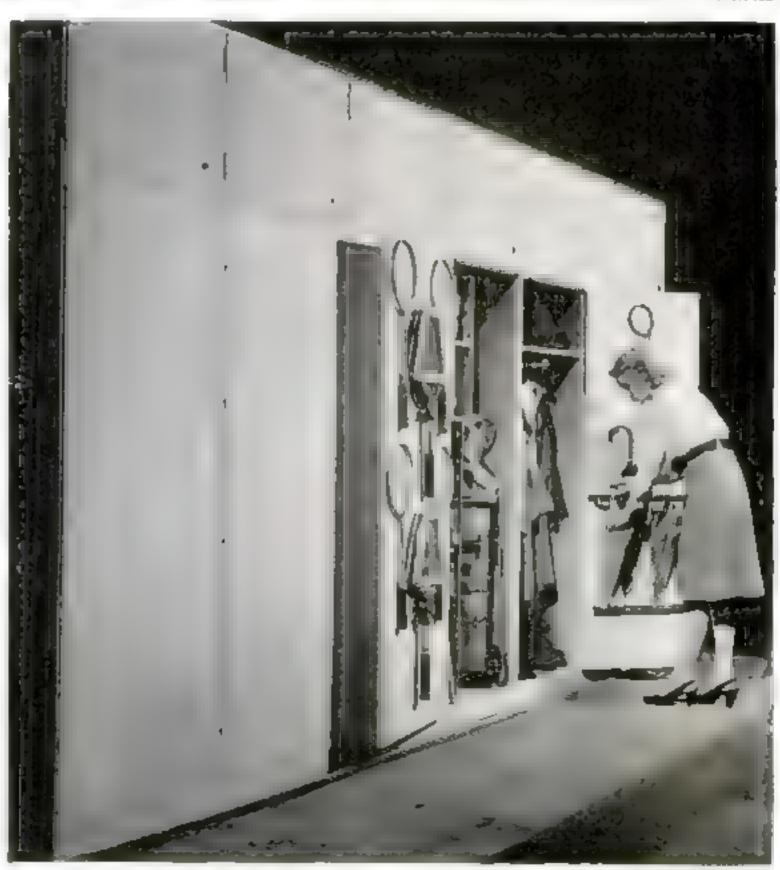
IT SOLVES GREAT FAMILY PROBLEM OF FINDING PLACE TO PUT THINGS

Attacking these difficulties, Architects George Nelson and Henry Wright concluded that most family paraphernalia could best be kept in a space 12 inches deep. With this in mind they designed the storage wall, a device planned for keeping household articles neatly and conveniently in the otherwise wasted hollow space within a wall.

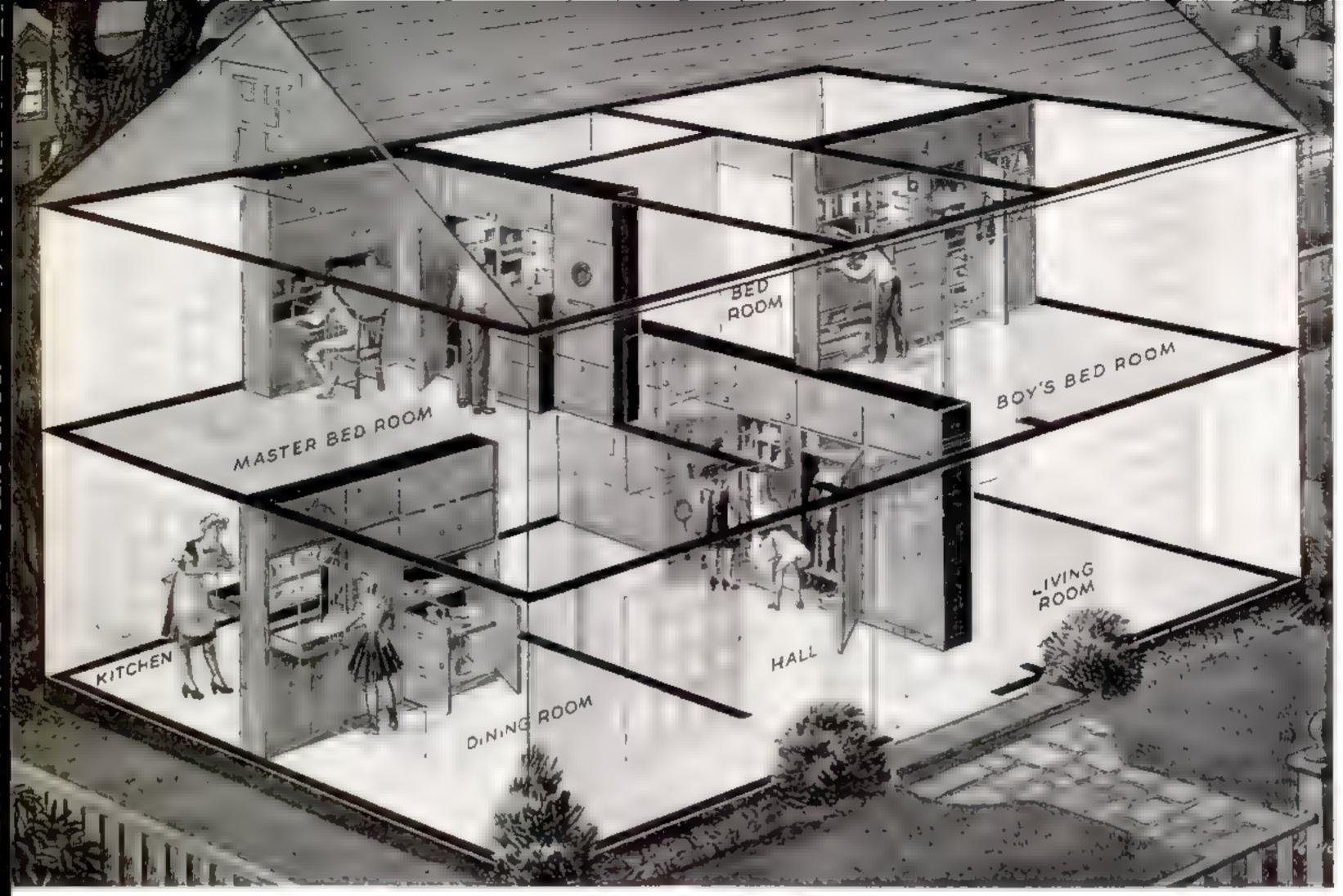
To test the storage wall, LIFE built a full-size model (above). Designed to fit between the living room and the hall, it was 13 feet long and 1 foot deep. Into the living-room side were built a desk, shelves for books, magazines and bric-a-brac, a radio, a phonograph and place for records. Into the hall side were built closets for the card tables and games, for rain clothes and for sports equipment. LIFE found that about 1,000 typical household articles could be kept within easy access in the wall. Having built a model, LIFE installed an actual storage wall into a house that needed one, with the results pictured on pages 70-71.



U. S. homes walls are 6 in. to 8 in. thick) is replaced by 12-in. storage wall. Wall thus trades 4 in. of floor in each room for storage space approximately 13x8x1 ft.



ON HALL SIDE are two full-length closets for rain clothes and sports equipment. Cupboards for dead storage run along top of hall wall. Girl is putting umbrella away in door rack.



PLACES WHERE STORAGE WALL COULD GO in an average home are shown in this drawing. On the first floor are the k tchen-dining room storage wall and hall living room wall. On

the second floor in the master bedroom (left) is a right-angled storage wall with a radio and desk. In boys' room bookshelves as well as dresser are built into the storage wall.

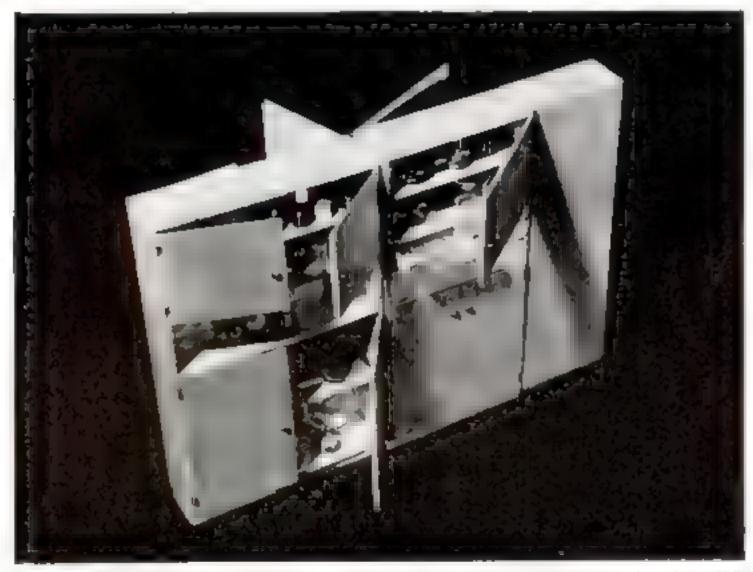
STORAGE WALL CAN BE USED ANYWHERE IN A HOME

The color picture on the opposite page shows the great clutter of articles which can be kept neatly classified in shallow spaces of the storage wall. For lack of a good place to keep such things, families now crain them into bedroom closets along with vacuum cleaners, overcoats and suitcases. LIFE's living-room-hall storage wall is probably the most useful for the aver-

age home since it provides general storage space right in the middle of the house for miscellaneous, much-used things.

But the storage wall is a very flexible device. As the drawing above shows, it can be used almost anywhere to simplify the storage problem and to save space. Installed between the dining room and kitchen, it would eliminate the ordi-

nary sideboard and allow for a larger dining-room table. Between two bedrooms it would provide built-in drawers and shelves and do away with a bulky dresser in each room. If a family ultimately had all the interior walls of its house built as storage walls it could buy all the clothes and gadgets and knickknacks it wanted without running out of space in which to keep all of them.



DINING-ROOM-KITCHEN STORAGE WALL would look like this model. Drawers for silver slide through wall. Knives and forks could be put in on kitchen side, taken out in during room.



STORAGE WALL BETWEEN SEDROOMS would be 32 in. thick but would eliminate the regular closets. Each side of the wall would have a space-saving, built-in dresser and mirror.



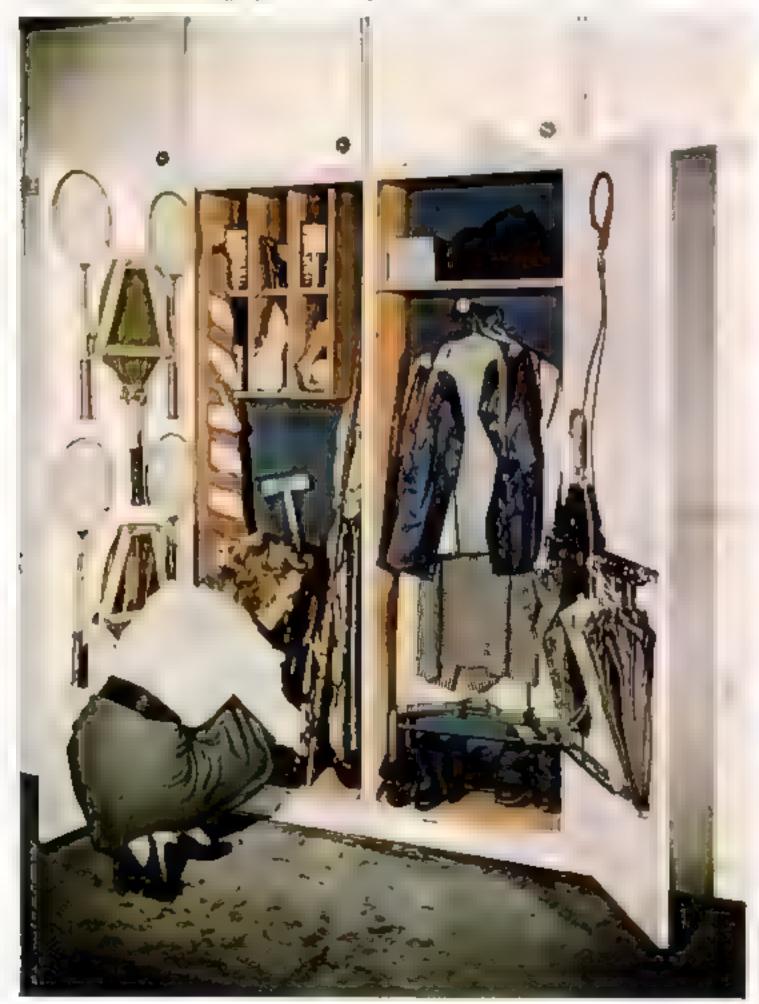
ALL THE THINGS THAT GO IN THE STORAGE WALL are spread out bere on floor. It smalls poled on top of each other or one behind the other in mooks and cross as all over the house, they can

he kept separate and easily accessible in the wall's subdivided storage spaces. End view of more died the wall shows what a narrow space it was occupy between hying room and hall.

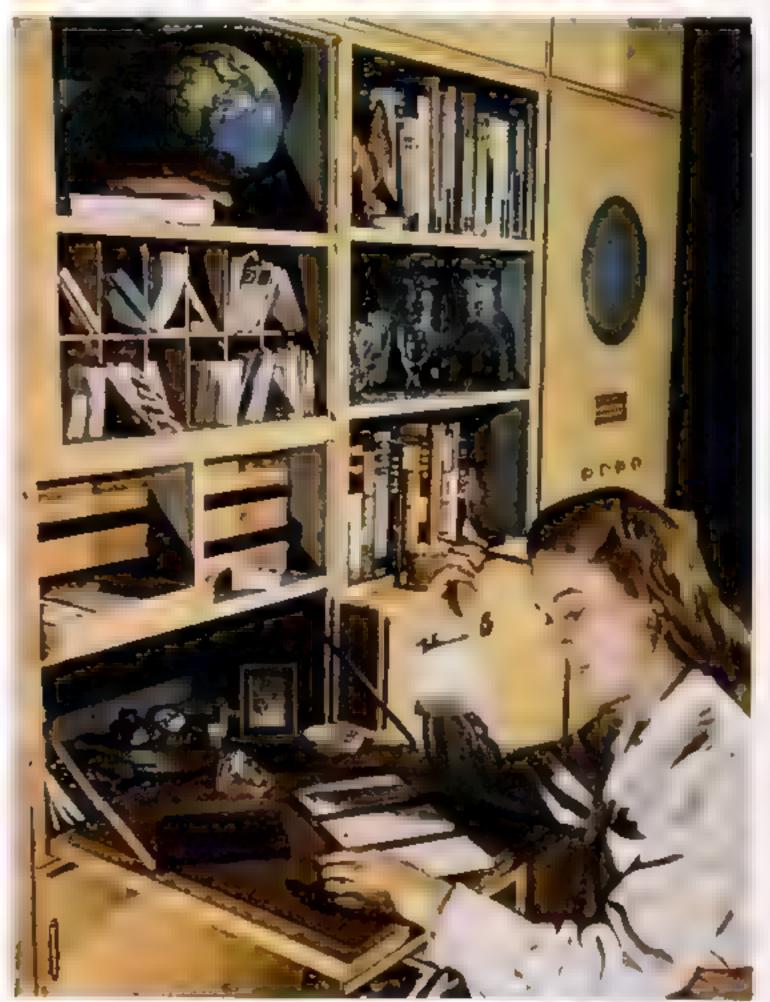


BOTH SIDES OF THE STORAGE-WALL MODEL are here placed end to end to show all at once the total amount of storage space which it provides for a living room and a hall. The hall

side of the wall with game and sports closets is rearest to the camera. Space for things that are usually needed only once in a while, like suitenses and picme basket, runs across top.



TWO SPECIALIZED CLOSETS for sports equipment and rain clothes are built into hall side of wall. Raincoat closet is of waterproof equatruction with rounded corners for easy cleaning.



DESK SWINGS DOWN from the living room side of wall. Knickknacks and stationery are kept above it in shallow drawers. Until the les provide room for envelopes, letters, bills at directipts.



ZECHER HOUSE, although it has 12 rooms, had poor closets. Family was forced to keep things in attic and barn.

LIFE BUILDS REAL STORAGE WALL IN NEW JERSEY HOME

To find out exactly how a family would use a storage wall, LIFÉ went to Saddle River, N.J., a small community 30 miles northwest of New York. There in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zecher and their three children, Albert, Peter and Christine, LIFE built a real storage wall between the front hall and the living room.

The Zechers' wall, differing slightly from the model on the opposite page, has a doorway near its center. It was made in a cabinet shop, then moved to the house in five big pieces. With the existing wall already torn down, the new storage wall was fitted into place in two days.

When material restrictions are relaxed, LIFE readers will be able to have storage walls built to fit their present houses for about \$500 apiece. If they want one for a new home it will add about \$400 to the total cost of the home. After the war the designers of the storage wall hope that it will be prefabricated on a large scale and marketed cheaply as a series of individual storage units. These could then be combined into sizes and types of storage walls a family might need.



FAMILY PORTRAIT shows the Zechers by porch. Left to right: Albert, Mrs Ze her, Mr. Zecher, Christine Peter.



ball lenged like this. The living room as seen through

doorway. This old wall was about 9 in. think, so that the new torage wall made the hall only 3 in, narrower.



age wall. One post of new wall is to place at lest and

be litted in at 15,54. Per tancer for a red ing as points



WALL IS ALMOST COMPLETE as a carpenter starts work or the dead storage units along top. A well-built stor-

age wall, besides providing a wonderful place to keep things is strong almost soundproof, a cold insulator.

THE ZECHERS LIKE THE STORAGE WALL

The storage wall did wonders for the Zecher home. Books that had been in the attic were brought down to the storage wall. Games and sports equipment that were kept helter-skelter around the house were now neatly piled.

Below are two lists which show exactly how

the storage wall solved some of the Zechers' problems. Left-hand list shows what things are kept in the storage wall. Right-hand list shows where they were kept before the wall was built. Delighted with their new wall, the Zechers gave a party when it was finished to show it to friends.



WALL PROVIDES HANDY CLOSET FOR BRIDGE TABLE

WALL PROVIDES HANDY CLOSET FOR BRIDGE FABRE

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE ARE NOW KEPT NEATLY



BECORD CHANGER IS IN DRAWER EINEATH BADIC

THINGS KEPT IN HALL SIDE OF STORAGE WALL

Gun cabinet

5 guns

2 fishing rods

fishing net bow and arrow 7 boxes ammunition

4 pistols 38 ammunition

22 communition

Rear of radio cabinet

pair phers
screwdrivers
small monkey wrench
electric light bulbs
5 baseball mitts
3 softballs

Raincoat closet

2 large pr. rubbers

I pr. galoshes

2 canes

1 umbrella

1 Hudson Bay coot

1 hunting cost

2 macintoshes

l ski jacket

1 rain hot

Game closet

jig-saw puzzle
American flag
5 boxes stationery
envelopes of closed
business
picnic basket
2 bridge tables

THINGS KEPT IN LIVING-ROOM SIDE

Desk unit

Christmas cards file cards film, Scotch tope bills envelopes stationery

Bookcases and shelves

70 books
3 vases
checkerboard
backgammon
Bingo
bridge scores
toulette wheel
2 cameras
tobacco jar
telescope
Victrola records

WHERE THESE THINGS WERE KEPT BEFORE

2 in attic, 3 in half closet
1 by the icebox, 1 in back
half closet
attic
under half stairs
4 in library, 3 in Albert's
room
half closet, library shelves
Peter's room
attic

cellar kitchen barn Imen claset upstairs barn

hall closet
blue jar near door
blue jar
hall closet
back hall closet
back hall closet
hall closet
on any chair

leather trunk leather trunk attic

attic hall closet

WHERE THESE THINGS WERE KEPT BEFORE

desk in sun porch desk in sun porch in old bookcase desk in sun porch in old bookcase desk in sun porch

attic
dining-room cabinet
leather trunk
leather trunk
desk in sun parch
leather trunk
Albert's room
old bookcase
old bookcase
in sun parch



OLD GAME TRUNK WAS EYESORE ON SUN PORCH

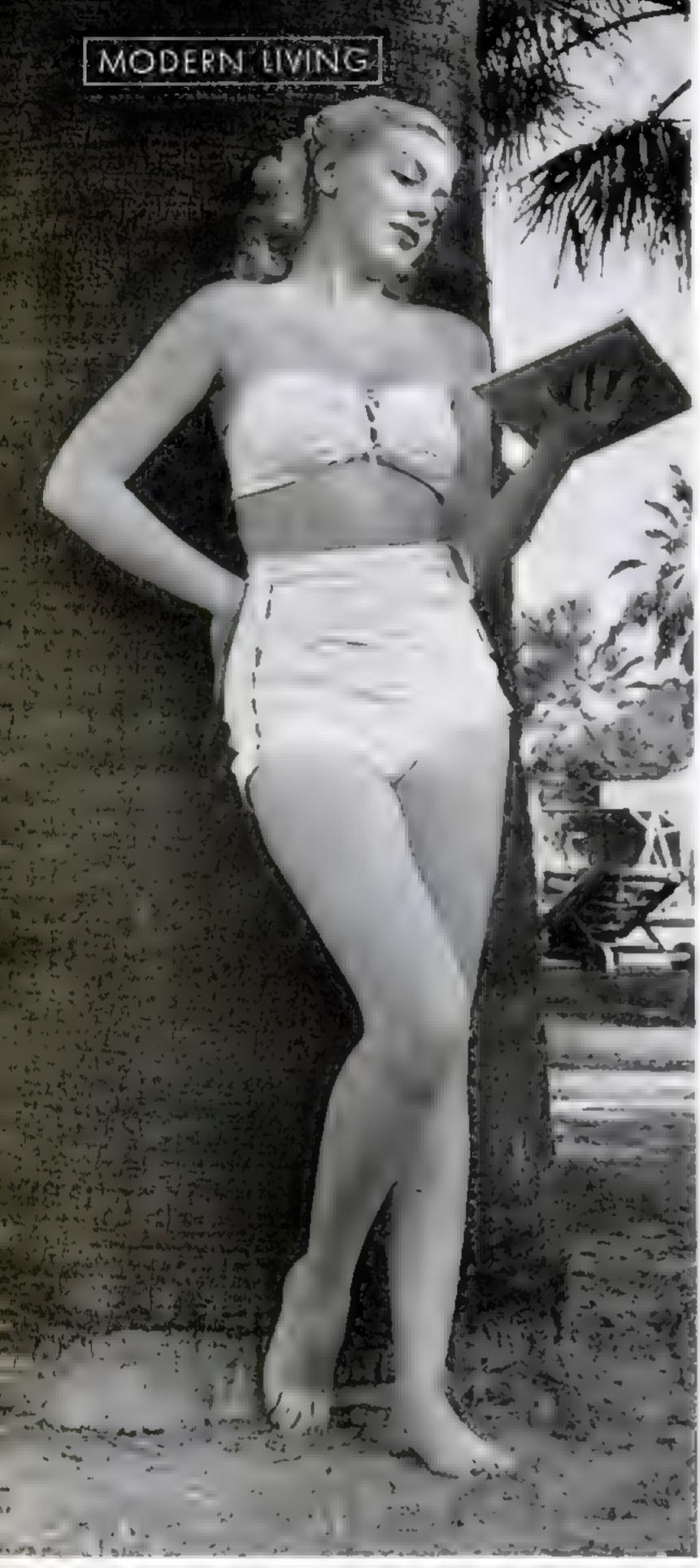


HALL CLOSET USED TO BULGE WITH CLOTHES, JUNE



BOOKS AND ICE SKATES WERE PILED IN THE ATTIC









SUN FASHIONS

California excels in making them

in southern California, where the sun shines at least part of the day on 355 days of the year, the clothes shown on these and the following pages are not vacation clothes. They are everyday fashions for wear every day the sun shines. They are all made in California. But to women in other parts of the I . S. they are associated with winter vacations in warm, sunny places

and summer vacations in the country and at the shore.

Last November more than 3,000 buyers from all over the U.S. swarmed into downtown Los Angeles and placed \$112,000,000 worth of orders for California sun fashious. Although California makes all kinds of wearing apparel, from underwear to overcoats, about 75% of its output consists of clothes which the





trade calls "sportswear". These clothes, re-reaching an ever-expanding market because 1. They are right for the purpose for which they are created, 2, they are moderately priced, 3 they are young looking, flattering.

The three bathing suits above, which are worn by Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshos girls from 20th Century-Fox s new picture, are fine examples of Califor

ma sw m smts. Although nobody except freaks and hardy Easterners swuns in the cold waters of the Pacific. Cabiormans spend a lot of time in the water. From San Francisco to San Diego the landscape is dotted with swimming pools. Everybody swims and as a result California bathing suits are designed primarily as swim suits and not as fancy dress for lolling around on

the beach. They are trim and fit the body like a second skin. Yet they provide freedom of movement.

The bareback dress at the right (above) would be considered a "leisure" fashion in most of the U. S. In California it would be worn at home, in the katchen, parlor or patio and out on city streets for marketing or shopping any day the sun felt fine on one's back.



PIECES IN THIS SET, PLUS PARASOL, ARE MADE OF SAME PLAIN AND STRIPED MATERIALS. THEY CONSTITUTE COMPLETE MATCHING WARDROSE FOR CALIFORNIA YEAR-ROUND WEAT

CALIFORNIA LIKES SETS OF CLOTHES THAT MATCH

California makes a specialty of "interchangeable" clothes, that is, a group of clothes designed so that any one piece can be combined with any other. Such sets usually consist of a blouse or a bra-top, a skirt, pair of shorts and slacks made of the same or related fabrics,

By juggling the pieces around, a girl can make eight different outfits. The set above, designed by Stella of Hollywood for Louis Tabak, is made of dark green rayon and dark green striped cotton. The blouse, shorts and skirt together cost about \$20, the slacks about \$9.





"I FEEL WE OUGHT TO GO IN HERE ON NINE WHITE ELEPHANTS," SAID JUSTICE HARLAN STONE WHEN THIS NEW 33-940-961 SUPREME COURT BUILDING OPENED FOR BUSINESS IN 1915.

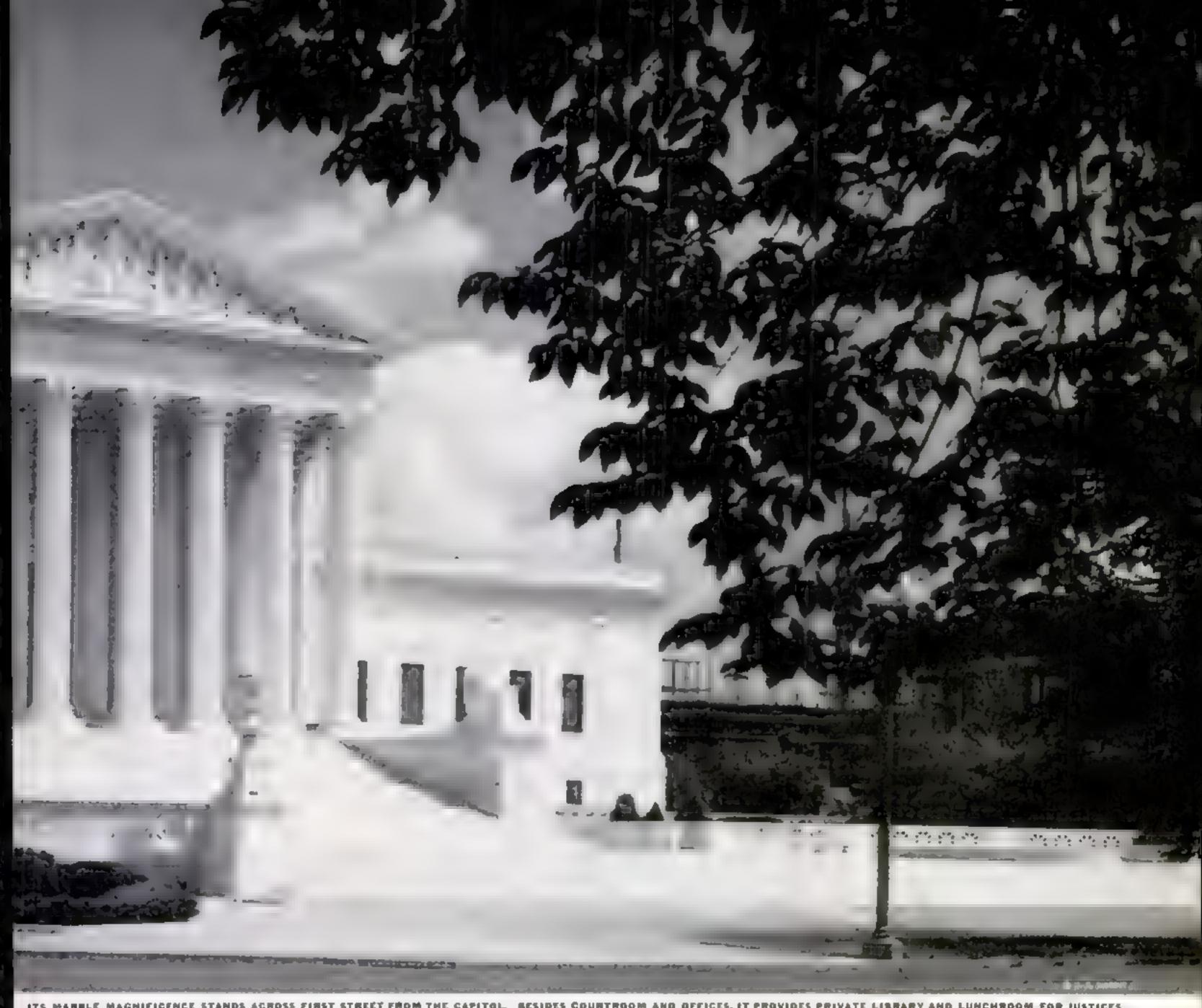
THE NINE YOUNG MEN

by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

President Roosevelt's "liberal" Supreme Court has fractured into a left, a center and a right. Result: for the first time in the court's history its justices disagree more times than they agree

One of the more sobers, ded members of the U.S. Supreme Court was talking about the Gramer case, which is the first actual test of treason ever to reach the court for decision in 150 years of our existence as a republic. "This case, "said the justice, "will make history. It will establish precedent for generations to come." Then, with a wink in his eye and a quirk at the corner of his mouth, the justice added, "At least it will establish precedent until it is reversed."

The justice's playful anticlimax was not so much a throwoff on his eight black-robed brethren as it was an ironic concession to a view that had been artfully propagated throughout the fall election campaign by Republican orators, including Vice Presidential Candidate John W. Bricker 'Clearly," said Mr. Bricker, "Mr. Roosevelt has successfully 'packed' our Federal judiciary from top to bottom . . . the 12,000,000 men and women who voted Republican in 1940 have been disfranchised judicially. . . . Even members of the Roosevelt High Court have admitted officially that the lower courts and the bar can no longer even guess with any degree of accuracy at what the law will be tomorrow." And Mr. Bricker went on to say that Justice Bill Douglas had likened the average new Supreme Court decision to a "restricted



ITS MARBLE MAGNIFICENCE STANDS ACROSS FIRST STREET FROM THE CAPITOL. BESIDES COUNTROOM AND OFFICES, IT PROVIDES PRIVATE LIBRARY AND LUNCHROOM FOR JUSTICES

railroad ticket, a sod for this day and train on a "

Aside from the fact that it was Justice Owen Roberts and not Bill Douglas who had used the restricted ticket" phrase, what truth is there to the Bricker indictment? Is the Supreme Court in any valid sense a "packed tribunal? And if the answer to that question is "yes, then how come the unpredictability? After all, the object of packing a court is to get an ascertainable result

The truth is that if R sosevelt had had any inte mon to pack the court in a low partisan sense after losing the great "pack" tight of 19,7 he has done an extremely bad job of it. The very fact of the dissensions that have had the justices publicay lecturing each other is proof that it is in the nature of courts to divide. Whether the bickering and the floundering of certain of the justices is a serious marter is something else again. During the 1941 44 term the astrony disagreed more often than they agreed for the first time in the court's history, in only 42% of the opinions was there concurrence by all the participating individuals Friends of the justices armbute the coming of the new dissent" to the fact that it is a new court, full of exuberant, truth seeking vitality and not yet shaken down into the predictable philosophreal ruts of old age. Others, including many practreang members of the bar, think the dissents are too fer orosaly undertaken, with the kazoo or piccola note often substituted for the old organitones of Holmes, Branders and Cardozo

Simply because the new court is unpredictable, lawyers feel like advising their clients to push cases as men bet on horse races, just for the sake of the gamble. Only a foothardy man would wager any great sum that he could forecast the vote of the court on any big, undecided issue on the eartent docket, such as the immunity of a policeman who has killed a nan through a possible excess of bratal ty during the pursuit of his calling, or the right of the Associated Press to limit its membership. And prophets who tried to guess just how the usuces would vote on recent cases involving the legal rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry were baddy fooled.

If one wishes dramatic indication of the court's changefulness, the history of the Jehovah's Witnesses flag salute cases offers the most startling evidence. Back in 1935 two school hildren in Minersville, Parrefused to salute the flag in accordance with the rules laid down by a patriotic school board. The children were Lislian Gobitis, aged 12, and her brother William, aged 16. Their father, a member of the stiff-necked Jehovah's

Witnesses religious sect, considered abe sance to a lag to be a direct violation of the old Biblical in junction, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me. When the two children were expelled from public school in Minersville for disobeying the school board, the father brought suit. Eventually the case reached the Supreme Court, with the Gobitis lawvers caiming that Lilian and William had been denied their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, which says that no state may deprive an individual of aberty in this case the liberty of religion guaranteed by the First Amendment without due process of law.

It was June of 1947 when the justices came to hand down their decision. By that time the German panzers were mopping up in France, which advertised to the world the vulnerability of a great democracy that had lacked any unifying concept of the commonweal. In deference, perhaps, to the social atmosphere of the time, eight of the nine justices upheld the coercive power of the Minersyille school authorities. The majority opinion was deliveted by Felix Frankfurter Alone among the justices in his refusal to believe that patriotic unity can be compelled by forcing a religious minority to violate its conscience, Chief Justice Stone voiced a powerful dissent



Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, 72 of New York was dean of Co amb a Law Schoo, me her of Wan Street law turn of Sullivan & Cromwell and Attorney General of the U.S. before

Coolidge appointed him to Supreme Court in 1915 Roosevelt appointed him as Chief Justice in 1941. He is over retirement age and Washington goss ps about his probable successor.



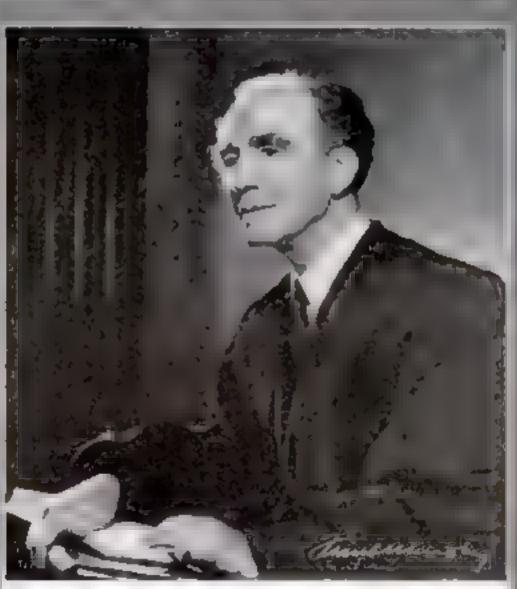
Justice Owen Josephus Roberts, 69 of Penns Ivania was a director of firms I we American Telephone & Telegraph until Herbert Houser appearted him to the court in the



Justice Stanley Forman Reed, 60, of Kentucky, was general counsel to the RFC, then U.S. So icitor General for three years before Roosevert put him on the court in 1938,



Justice William Orville Douglas, 46, of Connecticut, was a professor of law at the Yale Law School chairman of the SEC before Roosevelt appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1939.



Justice Frank Murphy, 54, of Michigan, was governor of Michigan, governor general of Philippines and U.S. Attorney General before Roosevelt put him on the court in 1940.



Justice Robert Houghwood Jackson, 52, of New York was U.S. Sometor General and then the U.S. Attorney General before Roosevelt appointed him to the court in 1941.



Justice Hugo La Fayette Black, 58, of Alabama, was a Birmingham lawyer, then U.S. senator for two terms before Roosevele appointed him to Supreme Court in 1937



Justice Felix Frankfurter, 62, of Massachusetts, was a professor at the Harvard Law School for 25 years before Roosevert appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1939.



Justice Wiley Blount Rutledge Jr., 50, of Iowa, was a law school dean and Associate Justice for U.S. Court of Appeals before Roosevelt put him on the court in 1943.

SUPREME COURT (continued)

The eight-to-one vote must have seemed almost irrevocable to Stone as he tartly lectured his brethren for their fainthearted mistrust of freedom. But two years later Justices Black, Douglas and Murphy publicly confessed that they had been in error and at the end of the 1942-43 term of court, with two new justices sitting on the bench, the Gobitis decision was reversed by a six-to-three majority.

After such an overturn it might be presumed that the court had at last found its bent on basic civil liberty. But this month the lines became scrambled again. Justices who had voted one way on the civil rights involved in removing the California Japanese-Americans from their homes after Pearl Harbor voted another way on the rights of labor organizers to speak without a registration permit

in the state of Texas.

True, the new court has certain underlying patterns of constancy in spite of such tergiversations; what seems like surface confusion often means that it merely splits different ways on different types of law. On extremely broad issues it is as predictable as any court of the past. Justice Black may accuse the ebullient, scholarly Frankfurter of basing his interpretation of statutes on a private conception of "morals" and "ethics," and Justice Roberts may come obliquely to the defense of his beleaguered brother. But the new court would not concervably return to the doctrine of the old "Four Horsemen of reaction"-Van Devanter, Sutherland, Butler and McReynolds—on such things as child labor, or the use of the "due process" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, or other "openended" constitutional verbalisms to outlaw legislation on economic matters affecting interstate commerce or the "general welfare." On broad constitutional issues the new court is inclined to give Congress its head. As a matter of fact, only once has the court thrown down an act of Congress since 1937, and that was on a minor issue of gun toting by a civilian who claimed as a defense that it was not proven that his unregistered weapon had come to him through interstate commerce. The court would not allow a Congressional act to convict a man on mere "presumption of guilt."

When it comes to applying the fashionable terminology of "liberal" and "reactionary" to the present court the analyst at once gets into a semantic bog. Time was when "liberal" connoted an absence of state compulsion in the economic sphere as well as in civil rights. But after the great judicial dissenters of the past generation, Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo, had made "liberalism" synonymous with an increase in the power of government to intervene in economic matters, the word lost precision. Today a "liberal" is, in popular usage, a man who sticks to his belief in civil liberties but who nonetheless believes in more and more state control over business. Even such transmogrification of basic English, however, does not serve to define the precise nature of the present court's New Dealism. There is a "left," "right" and "center" in judicial New Dealism, just as there have been four or five New Deals as Roosevelt has taken his seesaw course from NRA to trust-busting and from trust-busting to a wartime amity with big industrialists. Nor are Black, Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas, Murphy, Jackson and Rutledge, the seven Rooseveltian appointees on the court, necessarily the most Holmesian or "liberal" justices on all occasions. Stone was a Coolidge appointee and Roberts dates from Hoover's time, which makes them mossbacks in the eyes of the young. But Stone's Gobitis stand was both liberal and heroic, while Roberts can be a better civil libertarian than Hugo Black if the case at issue doesn't offend his legal sense. For that matter, Roberts may some day loom in history as the greatest liberal on the bench if the federal regulation which he sometimes opposes as a minority of one should insensibly pave the way for the final "total" regulation of a "corporative" or fascist, state. "Liberal," some day, may come to mean

what it meant originally,

C. Herman Pretchett, a Chicago professor whose annual hobby is to tot up the number of dissenting opinions, has remarked that, where the members of the old Hughes court differed as philosophers, the members of the new Rooseveltian court differ as lawyers. But it is not wholly true that the "new dissent" is a mere quarrel over technicalities within the church of New Dealism. The court does indeed make an honest attempt to limit its judgment to technical issues. For example, Jimmy Byrnes, during his short sojourn on the bench, went against all his philosophical predilections when he ruled in effect that Congress had not intended to strike at labor unions in its antiracketcering legislation. But personal philosophy inevitably colors opinions, even as in the days of Charles Evans Hughes or William Howard Taft. The U. S. Constitution is flexible and purposefully vague in certain of its key phrases. The power to tax for the "general welfare" and to "regulate commerce among the several states" can be stretched or confined according to judicial definitions of what constitutes deprivation of liberty or property or the right to "due process." Moreover, it takes nimble judicial crossbreeding of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to enable a justice to guarantee freedom of religion, the press and the right of petition and assembly to individuals against county authorities, city governments and the 48 states. Where such "convenient vagueness" abounds, the human equation is bound to affect the result.

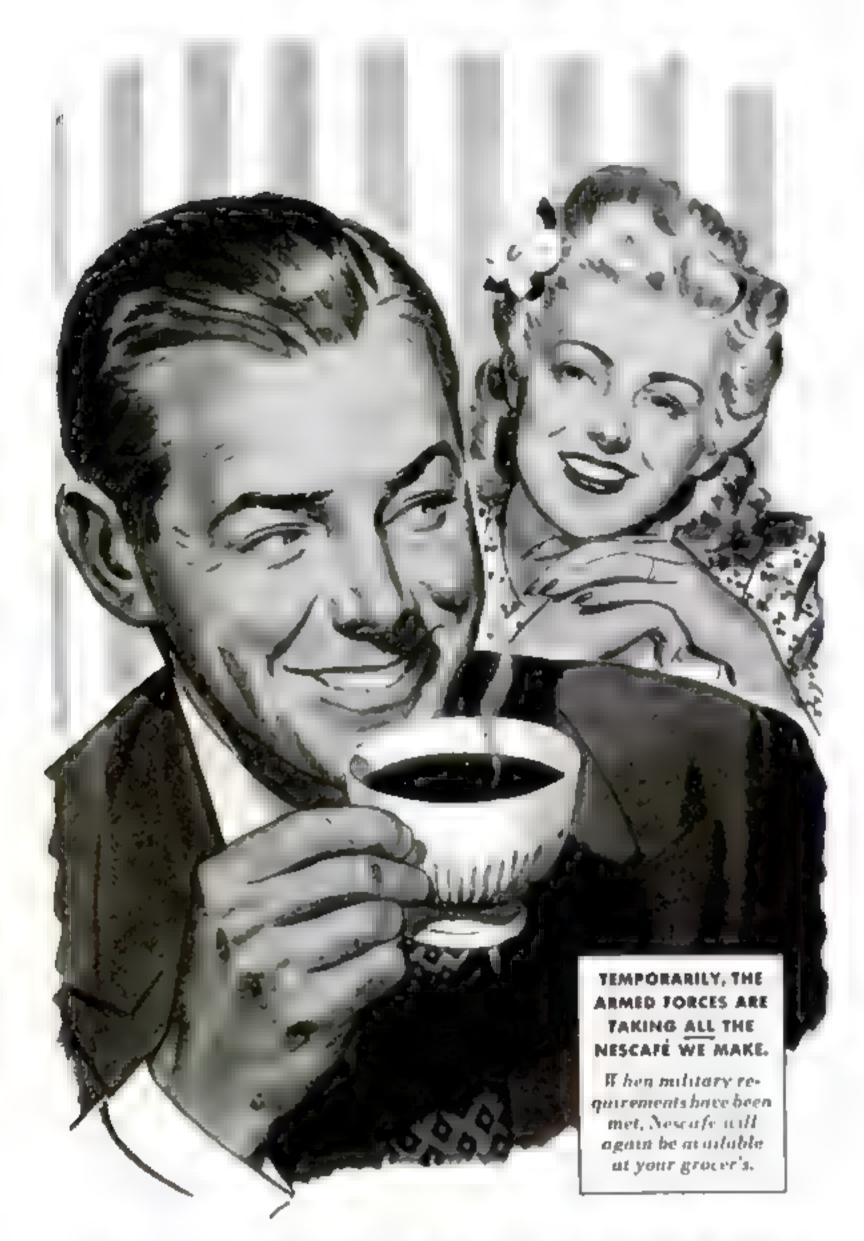
Life with the justices

And so the pattern of contemporary judicial decision is woven, as always, by the interplay of the warp of constitutional language and the woof of personality. The threads of the woof may have a predominantly Rooseveltian dye, but the cloth they weave is nonetheless full of subtle blends, variegated harmonies and clashing discords.

The nine justices, whose intellectual squabbles are sometimes quite as heatedly personal as Washington's gossipmongers would make them out to be, hold their conclaves in a great Corinthian temple to the east of the Capitol. By custom each day there is a round robin of mutual handshaking, just to prove that the hard language of the day before has been forgotten. Theirs is a dedicated, monastic life even in vacation time, for during four months of the summer the justices hie themselves to various country retreats to plow through some of the thousand or more appeals and writs of certiorari (or applications for jurisdiction) which come to them each year and from which they select some 225 for hearing during the next court term. When the leaves begin to fall and Washington begins to come out from behind its gir-conditioning machines, the justices return to their stately building, feeling, if they are humble, like the "nine black beetles in the Temple of Karnak" that Chief Justice Stone has quipped about.

The court routine is settled: mornings of study, a 12 to 2 session on the bench in a room of pinkish-marbled visual magnificence but atrocious acoustics, a half hour for lunch from the court's own excellent kitchen, two more hours of listening to the drone—or the occasional pyrotechnics—of lawyers, and then more study or a spot of tea with visitors. After two weeks of such routine the court knocks off to write opinions. Monday is decision day—a dramatic day in Washington now

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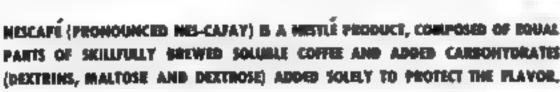
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SUPREME COURT (continued)

that law involving the relation of the individual or the state to an ever-growing federal government is the subject of most of the important cases,

On Saturdays the justices meet to discuss the court's grist, each judge carrying with him a little book of red, gold-tooled leather that comes fitted out with a protective lock and key. The books contain records of the cases, with places to record the individual votes of the justices. In the old days, when "Old Fox" Hughes handled the court in the manner of a Jehovah who had taken lessons from a drill sergeant, the Saturday sessions ended promptly at 4:30. But Chief Justice Stone is a New England town-meeting democrat; he allows full discussion carrying on to Saturday night and the judges usually talk themselves over into a session on Monday morning.

When the justices vote on a case, the balloting is from youngest (in point of service) to oldest, which gives the Chief the opportunity to break a tie. But seniority is observed in the discussions. And since even a member of the Honorable Supreme Court ("oyez, oyez") is the sum of his origins, his past experiences, his mental, moral and glandular make-ups and his will to push his influence, it would be well to look behind the \$100 black silk robes of the nine justices as

they speak up. First, there is the Chief-Stone, C. J.-himself. Stone, a granitic boulder of a man, was appointed to the bench by his college friend, Calvin Coolidge, amid a flurry of passionate controversy about his personal philosophy. As Coolidge's Attorney General, he was suspected of harboring a prosecutor's intent against the Aluminum Corporation of America. Some say that Coolidge kicked Stone upstairs to the bench in order to forestall any trust-busting unpleasantness. But when Stone's name was submitted to the Senate, ranting Tom Heflin of Alabama stood up and yelled, "Morgan hireling." Hadn't Stone been a partner of Herbert Satterlee, a Morgan son-in-law? Hadn't he worked for the big Wall Street law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell? Hadn't he lived in Englewood, N. J. among the rich? How could such a man be expected to hold the scales of justice in even balance when it came to passing on economic and social matters?

Keeping his nock in

Stone not only fooled Hellin, he also fooled most of his old associates of the Columbia University Law School where he had been the dean. A "narrow issue" man from the start, with a prodigious command of the technical ins and outs of the law, Stone has always tried to hew to the line of constitutional intent without rushing out needlessly to pass on broad political issues. This has made him a "New Deal" justice whenever New Deal law has conformed to the plain intent of the Founding Fathers as legally amended by the legislature, and it has led him to lecture brother Roberts (in a stinging AAA dissent) on the primary duty of a judge to exercise "self-restraint" in the matter of putting personal predilections into opinions.

Scone is uneasy about the wisdom of much post-1933 federal legislation. A New Englander from Chesterfield, N. H. and Amherst, Mass., he has a traditional Emersonian belief in the individualistic self-reliance he once practiced to earn his money for a law school education. But if the people are committed to legislative folly either in Congress or in the governments of the 48 states, Stone has never considered it his business to forbid the nonsense as long as the Constitution does not say "no." Jimmy Roosevelt, the President's son, was once astounded to learn that Stone considered a certain New Deal measure both perfectly constitutional and perfectly idiotic.

By cleaving to the narrow constitutional line, Stone makes it difficult for those who like to label justices as "liberal" or "conservative." But when it comes to civil liberties, Stone is such an uncompromising defender of the individual against the presumption of elected officials or courts that it is easy to see where his emotions coincide with his view of the law. "The Constitution," he has said, "expresses more than the conviction of the people that democratic processes must be preserved at all costs. It also expresses a faith and a command that freedom of mind and spirit must be preserved, a freedom which government must obey if it is to adhere to that justice and moderation without which no free government can persist."

After Stone, C. J., has stated the issues involved in a case, it is Owen Roberts' turn to get in his licks. Once the "swing man" of the court, Roberts is now the only representative on the bench who is wholly pre-New Deal in flavor. Big, pleasant, ruddy and widemouthed. Roberts is the good citizen par excellence. As a lawyer in Philadelphia he took a certain percentage of charity and labor cases every year, he serves idealistically and willingly as honorary head of Union Now with Britain (for which Celtic Frank Murphy has twitted him) and his response to the invitation to conduct the prelim-



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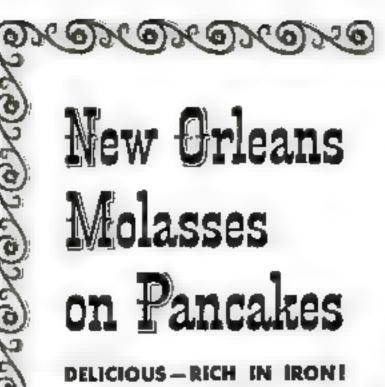
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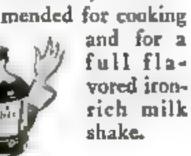
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mary Pearl Harbor investigation was in keeping with his philosophy of a public man's duty to his nation.

But good citizenship can't make Roberts like the growth of the Big State. On his Supreme Court office desk he keeps big, flawless Red Delicious apples from his 700-acre farm at Bryncoed near Philadelphia. Sight of the apples makes him fume at the New Deal attempt to regulate various factors of the market such as prices and production quotas. Roberts wants to dispose of his apples as he sees fit.

"If a law makes you want to puke," says Roberts, quoting Justice Holmes, "then due process has been denied." Judged by pre-1936 standards, Roberts is no antediluvian when it comes to letting legislatures, whether state or federal, regulate some aspects of industry or farming. But in comparison with the rest of the present court, Roberts has a low retching point when it comes to applying the visceral test of Holmes; lots of New Deal laws make him want to puke. Today Roberts is the most extreme dissenter: in the 1943-44 term of court he was "agin" the majority in 30% of the cases, almost double that of Robert Jackson's second-place record of 17%.

Black leads the "left"

As third in point of seniority, pale, sharp-faced, deceptively Milquetoastish Hugo Black usually has the opportunity to get first whack at stating the "liberal," or "left," position on a case. Black is the current darling of the PM-Chicago Sun school of radicalism. But even in conservative circles he rates as an able jurist. Said the late Fred Wood, of Manhattan's Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood, as he mopped his brow after a day in court, "Yes, I know all about Black's limited record as a police judge. I know all about the hillbilly background, the Ku-Klux Klan membership and the zealot's attitude as a Senate investigator. But when I went into court today I knew there were two weak spots in my argument and damned if Black didn't put his finger on both of them."

Black slaves hard to put his opinions and dissents into curt, clear English that can be understood by laymen at the crossroads as well as by Manhattan lawyers. His finished opinions are usually half the length of his first drafts. Having had considerable pride of craft as a senaror (he once helped Tom Corcoran and Ben Cohen frame a child labor clause in the wage-and-hour law that proved to be beyond the reach of the court), Black brings to the bench the point of view of the legislator. Sometimes in increasing agreement with his brethren, sometimes in lone dissent, he tries to protect legislatures, state ratemaking bodies and federal administrative agencies against "judgemade law." In upholding state regulation Black has even denied (as a minority of one) that a corporation has the rights of a "person" within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment-although he may properly be accused here of chasing himself ethically around the barn, for corporations are owned by natural persons subject to the laws of limited liability and hence are an extension of the human personality deserving of protection.



ROGER BROOKE TANEY

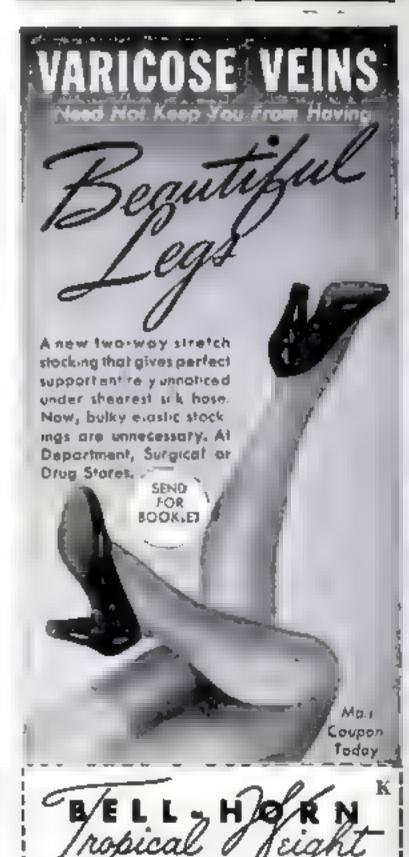
Roger Brooke Taney, who succeeded John Marshall as Chief Justice in 1836, virtually made the Civil War a certainty when he decided in the Dred Scott case that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from the territories. He was bitterly attacked by Republicans and abolitionists for being

a "slavery judge," but he freed his own slaves and cooperated in projects for colonizing free Negroes in Africa. States' rights philosophy dominated Taney's thinking. During a quarter-century on the bench he quietly tried to undo the work of John Marshall's court, which had asserted the federal power in economic legislation. Before his appointment by President Andrew Jackson, Taney had served as Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury. Because of his attitude toward the slavery issue, Charles Sumner of Massachusetts predicted that Taney's name would be "hooted down the page of history." But Charles Evans Hughes called him "a great Chief Justice."



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STOD MILES OF HOSPITALITY -FROM CLEVELAND TO THE PACIFIC COAST

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SUPREME COURT (continued)

In giving New Deal legislators the green light Black has had an easy time squaring his law with his social predilections. But in his refusal to uphold states and cities when they tend to vote limitations on civil liberties, Black departs from his "let the legislators have what they want" attitude. This is the root of his intellectual quarrel with Felix Frankfurter, who thinks the Holmesian doctrine of "let the local legislators decide" should not always be limited to strictly economic matters. Black, however, puts individual rights to freedom of speech, religion and fair trial on a qualitative plane well above the individual's right to such things as property and freedom to contract, however much he may have seemed to backslide in the Korematsu Japanese detention case. A small-town man out of the Populist south of Governor Hogg of Texas, Tom Watson of Georgia and Senator "Pitchfork" Ben Tillman of Carolina, Black is particularly interested in hearing cases that come up to the high court in forma pauperis, or without benefit of fee or hired lawyer. Time was when the Supreme Court was not oversolicitous about hearing criminal cases involving local use of such things as the third degree. But Black drags such cases up whenever he can and if there is a hint of forced confession he cracks down on the local government that has permitted it.

In overturning recent precedent, Black has often been accused of putting out on uncharted seas as captain of a boat that is manned by Bill Douglas, Frank Murphy and Wiley Rutledge. But Black, both in his dissents and in his majority opinions, insists that he is returning to older and sounder precedent than that of the Hughes-Van Devanter-Sutherland-Butler-McReynolds generation, which itself overturned many a precedent established by the older courts of Waite and Taney.

The anti-Black coalition

Black is the spiritual director of the court's "left" drive, and his seniority usually gives him the right to assign the writing of a majority opinion when Stone and Roberts are both in dissent. But the captain of the left sometimes has to wait a while to see just how substantial his support is going to be, for Stanley F. Reed and Felix Frankfurter follow him in the Saturday seminar. Reed, a Kentuckian with a Yale, Columbia Law and Sorbonne background, is as unexciting as his rimless pince-nez spectacles and black alpaca jacket. He rose to the bench on his reputation for sheer conscientiousness and hard work. Coming to Washington after serving as general counsel for a great tobacco cooperative, he earned \$20,000 a year as legal adviser to President Hoover's Farm Board, later stepped down to half that amount of money in Jesse Jones's RFC. As Solicitor General of the Department of Justice he argued the big government cases before the Supreme Court in the days when the Nine Old Men were bowling over Roosevelt's "must" legislation like so many duckpins. Reed's view of the Constitution is that it should be a guide and not a strait jacket. But his personality pushes him to no crusades; his instance is usually for the middle.

Once in a while it falls to Reed to state the anti-Black position. But Felix Frankfurter, who comes after Reed in the court's discussions, is the acknowledged leader of the coalition that sometimes forms against the pertinacious people's tribune from Alabama.

Frankfurter is currently the most controversial figure on the court. For years the target of the Hearst press, which suspected him of using his influence as a Harvard professor of law to staff the federal administrative agencies with a whole tribe of "happy hot dogs" bent upon "socializing" and "Europeanizing" the U. S. economic system, Frankfurter has surprised a lot of people by taking judicial positions variously described as center or right. Actually, however, Frankfurter has always been a take-it-slow man in the field of social change. He first came into public service years ago through his friendship with Henry Stimson; his championship of Sacco and Vanzetti was based on simple objection to judicial murder and not on a predilection for the doctrines of anarchosyndicalism; he thought NRA was a dubious governmental adventure and told his friend Roosevelt as much, and he was made acutely uncomfortable by the 1937 court-pack plan, which he most emphatically did not suggest or approve.

Gregatious, scholarly, witty and a moderate good-liver, Frankfurter manages to be friendly with all sorts and conditions of people, from Republican Eugene Meyer of the Washington Post to England's Left laborite, Harold Laski. But Frankfurter has strained the patience of some of his old friends in at least two directions of late. His labor opinious-which, in the words of an acerb ex-Frankfurterian, "utilize a gloss on the Norris-LaGuardia Act to amend the Clayton Act to amend the Sherman Act"—have kept the Department of Justice from prosecuting labor unions for restraint of trade. This has caused disciples of trust-busting Thurman Arnold, now a Court of



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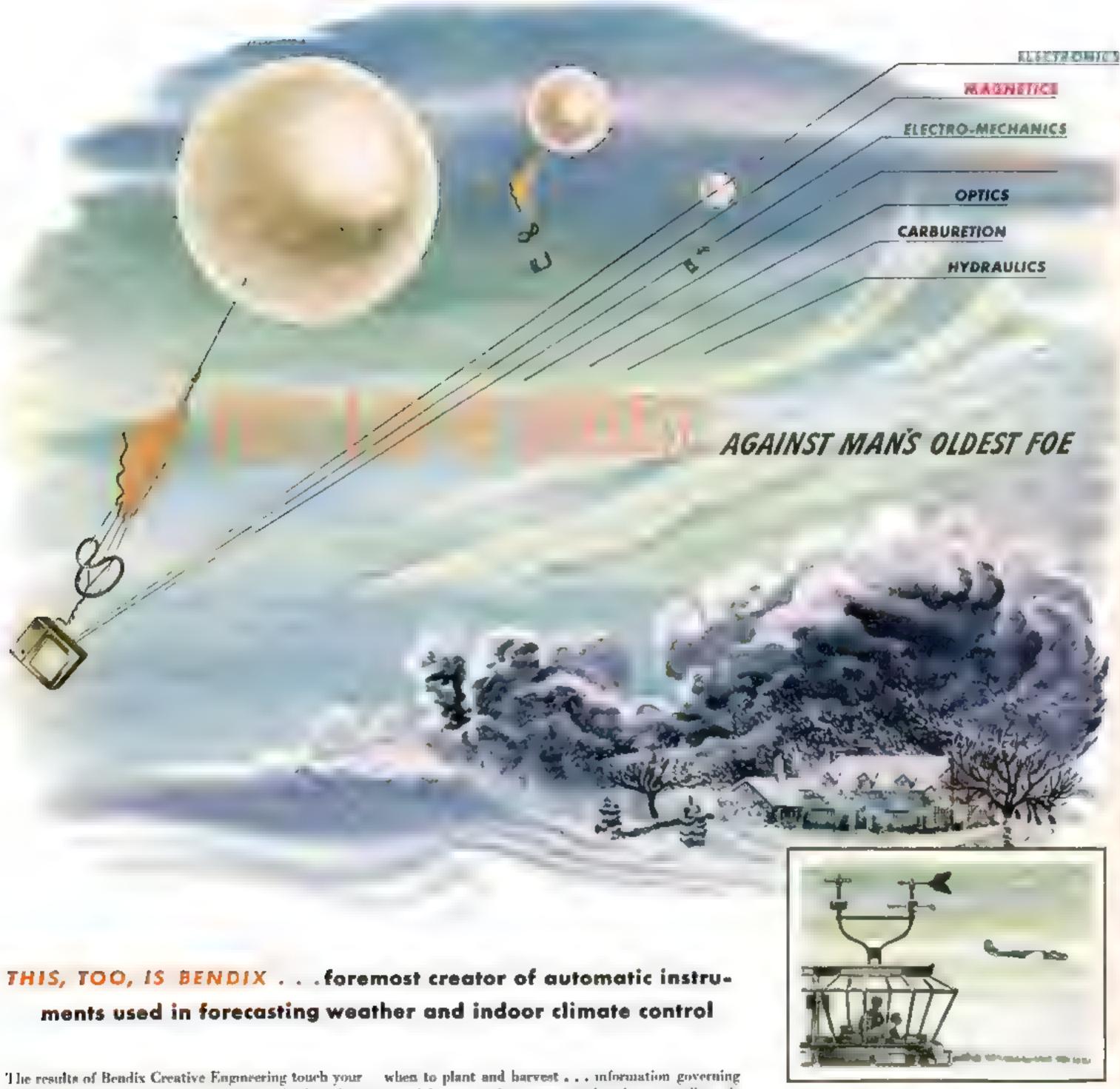
Oliver Wendell Holmes

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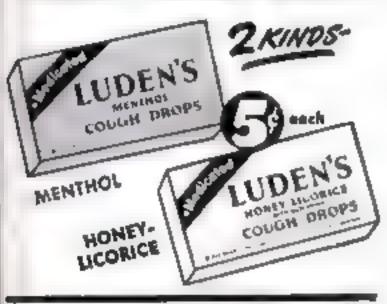
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till it's rough and raw? Get a box of Luden's, Let Luden's special ingredients with cooling menthol help bring you quick relief from itchy, touchy, "sandpaper throat!"

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eves overworked? Just put two drops of Murine in each eye. Right away you feel it start to cleanse and soothe your eyes. You get-



QUICK RELIEF Murine's 7 scientifically blended ingredients quickly relieve the discomfort of tired, burning eyes. Safe, gentle Murine helps thousands—let it help you, too.



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Apply invisible Zemo any time—it won't show on skin.
In 3 different sizes.

Appeals justice, to seethe with frustration and rage. And the Frankfurter Gobitis case decision of 1940 offended his old friends of American Civil Laberties Union days.

Those who feel like apologizing for the Gobius ruling cite "Felix's" concern about the world situation in 1940, "The fall of France," says one of the apologists, "has been the greatest recent single influence in Frankfurter's judicial life." However, careful scrutiny of the Gobius opinion and a later Frankfurter Jehovah's Witnesses dissent reveals that Frankfurter based his thinking on Holmesian precedent and a conviction that liberty flows from procedural exactitude. "So long as the remedial channels of the democratic process remain open and unobstructed," argues Frankfurter, state legislatures, counties and school districts should be permitted to judge for themselves the "appropriateness" of such things as flag salutes.

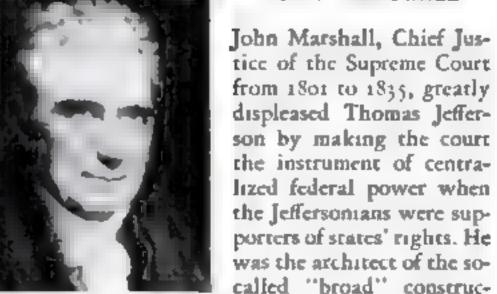
Wheel horse Bill Douglas

Frankfurter's emphasis on fine points of judicial procedure may commend itself to the lawyers in this lawyers' republic, but it does not sit well with mustardy, sandy, steely-eyed William Orville Douglas, who stepped into Brandeis' place on the bench after Frankfurter had inherited Cardozo's. Because he is well down the list in the Saturday court seminar, Douglas often appears in the guise of "Black's wheel horse." But Bill—it is always "Bill" for he is utterly without side—belongs in no man's pocket. His mind is as keen as it was when he conducted Yale Law School's bankruptcy clinic, his tongue keeps to the earthy idiom of his native Northwest, his heart beats for the people he knew when he was a poor boy climbing the rods of a freight car to go east for study at Columbia Law and his moral sense is still that of a Scotch dominie's respectful son.

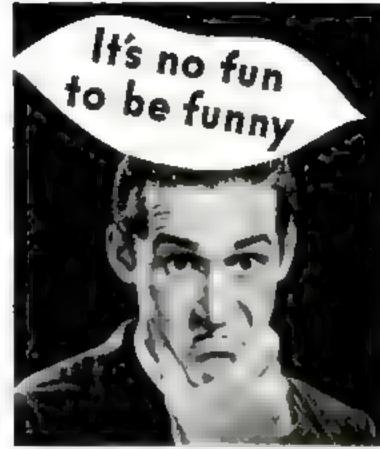
As SEC chairman, Douglas, a "conservative of the old school" who believes in simple honesty under the ism of capitalism, applied his intricate knowledge of corporative finance to force Stock Exchange reform. Robert Hutchins once offered Douglas a \$15,000-ayear job at the University of Chicago to shape up a new law school course in business units. Bill refused the job, but he sometimes conducts his own school on the subject for the benefit of his brothers on the beach. After losing his native bearings momentarily in the Gobitis case, Douglas quickly reverted to the view that human rights are of a higher order than property rights (although all rights are "human" in the last analysis), and his opinions have generally been for the federal government in economic matters and for the individual as against state compulsion in civil liberties. Douglas, like Black, is for giving scope to the administrative agencies generally, although he has expressed an increasing skepticism about the granddaddy of all the administrative agencies, the Interstate Commerce Commis-

Frank Murphy, the red-haired, bushy-browed "labor governor"

JOHN MARSHALL

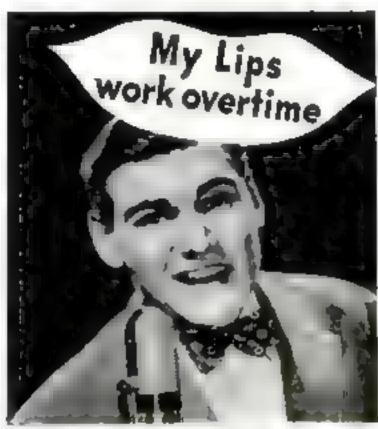


tion of the interstate-commerce clause. A frontier Virginian from the Blue Ridge mountain country, Marshall loved the out-of-doors, had a fondness for pitching horse-shoes and preferred "lax lounging manners" to judicial dignity. He and his fellow justices frequently lived together in the same boardinghouse, discussed cases at the dinner table. As a soldier in the Revolution, Marshall fought at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He went through the terrible winter at Valley Forge with Washington, whose life he later wrote in five volumes. Jefferson refused to allow postmasters to take orders for the book, which blasted Marshall's hopes for large profits.



"Cracking Jokes with cracked lips is no laughing matter. I keep mine fresh, flexible and smooth—with CHAP STICK."

CHAP STICK keeps lips 91



"Any guy who makes his lips work a hundred words a minute ought to carry lip insurance. I carry mine in my vest pocket. It a called 'CHAP STICK'."

CHAP STICK puts lips at ease



Playing a flute with cracked, chapped lips is a real hand-cap to a musician. It is then that CHAP STICK is a helpful friend.

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Whatever your work-whatever your pleasure—wherever you go-and whatever the weather ... keep CHAP STICK handy to comfort dry lips, chapped lips, cracked lips. Specially medicated,—specially soothing.





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from Michigan, follows Douglas in the court's deliberations. A romantic, with a romantic's need for trying to live up to an idealized picture of his mother's most worshipful son, he projects himself into the discussion as an exponent of basic human equity for the sort of people who seldom get a break. Back in 1940 Murphy's critics, third termers who were afraid that he might embarrass them by going after Hague and Kelly as Attorney General, were glad to see him elevated to the court but they impugned his legal ability nonetheless. Since 1940, however, Murphy has written some rippling, passion-charged prose in defense of civil liberties, and one student of the court, Walton Hamilton of the Yale Law School, has called him the "spiritual heir of Brandeis." A recent Murphy dissent in which he excoriated racism from the high bench belongs in the classic tradition of civil libertarian utterance.

Murphy abhors were tapping and the use of detectaphones and has said so in opinions. Although Jehovah's Witnesses have referred to his beloved Catholic Church as a "harlot" and a "racketeer," Murphy has fought for the rights of the Jehovah's Witnesses seet to sell such denunciatory literature on the streets. Trade unions that discriminate against Negroes get short shrift from him. The miners owe their victory in the portal-to-portal pay issue to Murphy, who argued that "fossorial" activity (a Murphy expression that had eight other Supreme Court justices jumping for their dictionaries) deserved emolument under the law. The Los Angeles Times, which hates Murphy's condoning of the 1937 sit-down strikes, blesses him as a "swing man" whose crucial vote helped save the Times—and indirectly the entire American press—from conviction on a contempt of court issue that might have made it impossible for an editor to discuss any state court case.

When lawyers criticize Murphy for lapses in understanding procedural matters, the old "Airedale" of Detroit City Hall politics is willing to admit an inbred distrust for the subtlety of the law. When he is not championing the "dirt and the dross, the dust and the seum of the earth," his glance may wander wishfully to his window to watch the flights of migratory birds. Murphy's latest hobby is ornithology and he would rather talk about John Burroughs's Wake Robin than the jurisprudence of the Slaughter House cases. However, he is happier on the court than he has been in years, for he feels that now, in a time of increasing social tension, good civil libertarians are needed on the bench. Generally voting with Black and Douglas, Murphy is the third man in a "left" triumvirate that promises to be a relatively predictable factor in court behavior from now on.

Jackson goes independent

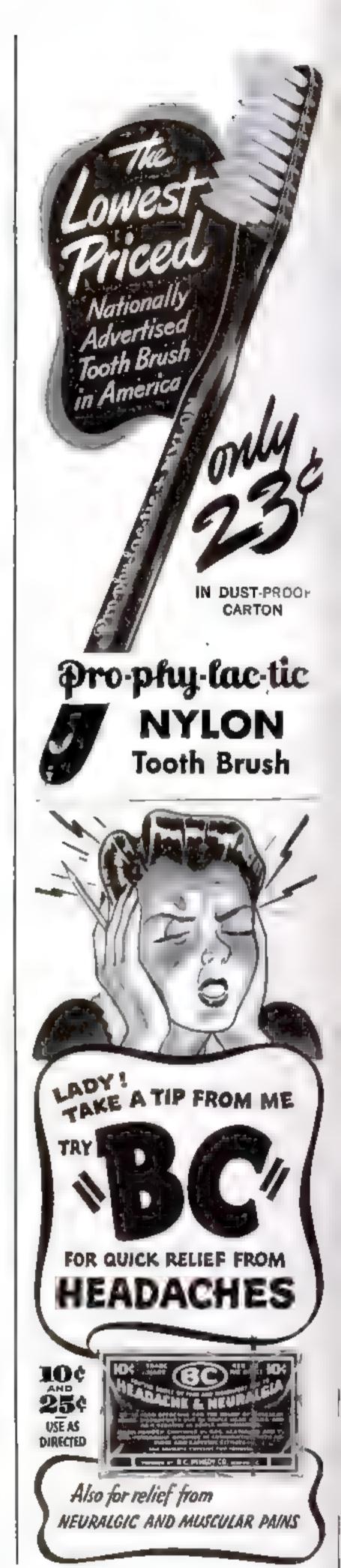
When Robert Houghwout Jackson, the small-town barrister from Jamestown, N. Y. followed Murphy to the bench, conservatives trembled. For Jackson in 1937 had whaled the so-called "60 families" of America in tones suggesting "Bloody Bridles" Waite of the Populist 90s. As Attorney General, Jackson was for a brief moment the crusading heir apparent to Roosevelt, and his book, The Struggle for Judicial Supremacy, was a flaunting justification of the President's pincer movement against the Nine Old Men.

Once on the court, however, Jackson took a completely independent line. Whimsical, fluent and something of a personal aristocrat in his feeling for the horsey life of a Virginia estate, Jackson has made himself the judicial voice of the practical man. When four justices put insurance within the reach of the commerce clause and the Sherman Act in a hotly contested four-to-three decision, thus opening the way for federal regulation of something that had previously been left to the states, Jackson admitted the constitutionality of the proceedings. But, as a man of the workaday world, he saw no point in disrupting the arrangements made by thousands of people and 48 states through two generations of insurance practice. State decisis, or let the old precedent stand, is Jackson's cry when the effect of reinterpreting the Constitution threatens to cause a social trauma.

Cleverness is apparent in much of Jackson's reasoning. He fishes out novel precedents and he sometimes shapes his opinions into good magazine-article form. He is the most unpredictable of the Roose-veltian judges, and symbolists might make something of the fact that Jackson's son has recently married into the clan of the Oyster Bay Roosevelts.

Unpretentious, affable Wiley Blount Rutledge, who took Jimmy Byrnes's place on the court, owes his elevation to several fortuitous events. He should not be confused with the South Carolina Rutledges, for he was born in Kentucky and raised in Tennessee and his ancestors fought on two sides of the Civil War. Aspirants to the high bench come a dime a dozen in a litigious South, but Rutledge had the grim luck to contract tuberculosis, which turned him into a Westerner and sent him to the University of Colorado for his law degree.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF





"Magnesium makes office heavyweights light"

So many people think office work takes little or no strength! Wrong! The effort in the average office would dig a good long ditch every day, and fatigue is physical as well as mental. File and desk drawers have to be pulled and pushed, typewriters and other business machines rolled or carried about, chairs and trays shifted. Muscles are heaving against useless weight wherever men and women work.

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I don't know what I'd do with an automobile if I got my teeth into it-but I just can't resist chasing cars.

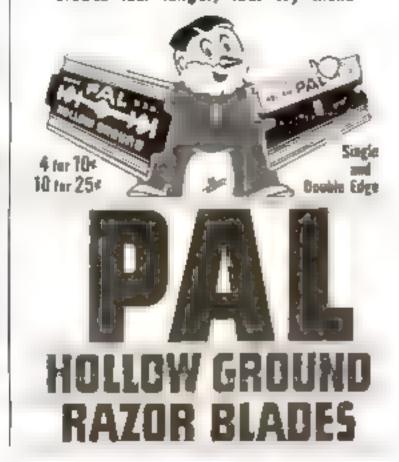
Sure it's dangerous. That's why I'm telling you that a pul of mine took the cure for car chasing when his master got Sergeant's Dog Book. It's got a system that works every time.

Sergeant's Dog Book also tells how to feed and take care of me, what to do when I get fleas and worms. It's a wonderful book, Boss. Get it free at drug or pet store, or with this coupon.





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SUPREME COURT (continued,

A subsequent career as dean at Washington University Law School in St. Louis and at the University of Iowa Law School in Des Moines kept Rutledge west of the Mississippi and brought him to the crusading attention of Irving Brant of the St. Louis Star-Times. When a Western judge was needed for the Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., Brant got busy with his political contacts and wangled the job for Wiley. In 1942 Rutledge's Western flavor made him the obvious man for a court that consisted of two appointees from New York (Stone, Jackson), two from New England (Frankfurter, Douglas), two from the South (Black, Reed), one from Pennsylvania (Roberts) and one from Michigan (Murphy)

Rutledge has the fewest legal preconceptions of any of the nine justices. He begins in a flurry of indecision, carefully weighs the various factors in a case, lets the conflicting points of view sink deep into his mind and then comes out after painful cogitation with an opinion that tries to reconcile precedent with a moral feeling for equity. Teachers in the small law schools idolize Rutledge as their man, and he is never so happy as when he is hobnobbing with old cronies at a professors' convention about legal education. Rutledge hasn't been on the bench long enough to be tabbed, but by degrees he has been finding his way on some predictable issues to the Black-

Douglas-Murphy side of the fence.

As has been indicated, the Roosevelt court divides far more subtly than the old court of Hughes. But it does divide. When you give a man a top job for life and when you surround him with the trappings of inviolability and the awe of the almost sacerdotal, you put him beyond party or partisan control. If he has an ounce of self-respect in his makeup he ceases to think in narrowly political terms. Deep constants of original character come to the surface. Theodore Roosevelt once put Oliver Wendell Holmes on the bench to get a certain decision in the Northern Securities case; Holmes promptly crossed his President. And if Roosevelt II had any hopes that his seven appointees would vote as a unit he has long since been disabused.

Lack of unity, however, does not mean that certain patterns of expectancy may not be isolated for purposes of summary. On patent problems, for example, Black, Douglas, Murphy and Rutledge usually vote to limit patent rights to gadgets and devices that show at least some trace of genius, and if a patent is used to promote restraint of trade Stone usually joins with them in denying scope to the inventor. Black, Douglas, Murphy and Stone are generally on the antitrust side in all types of Sherman Act cases, with Rutledge having less faith in trust-busting as a rule of economics. In the field of administrative law, or the relation of administrative agencies such as the Labor Board or utility rate-making bodies to the courts, the team of Black, Douglas and Murphy is extremely reluctant to hold administrative orders invalid; Frankfurter, although basically friendly to the agencies, is apt to exact harsher standards of performance. Civil liberties patterns often find Black, Douglas,

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CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1930 to 1941, was one of the Nine Old Men whose invalidation of New Deal laws provoked the 1937 "court pack" plan. The plan failed in Congress and insiders gave much of the credit for its defeat to Hughes's sinuous

skill as a "court politician." Before he became Chief Justice, Hughes had been Secretary of State, Republican candidate for President, an Associate Justice of the court and governor of New York State. As a judge, Hughes had an instinct for a middle position and his chief concern was to keep the "left" and "right" wings of his court from engaging in quarrels that would damage its reputation. He kept the court docket clear, insisted on speedy settlement of cases. Known when a young man as "Chilly Charlie," he became affable in middle age and, as he put it, liked to "dine" for his country whenever the press of work permitted. Now 82, Justice Hughes lives in Washington.

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Your Autocar Branch wile being you file your application.

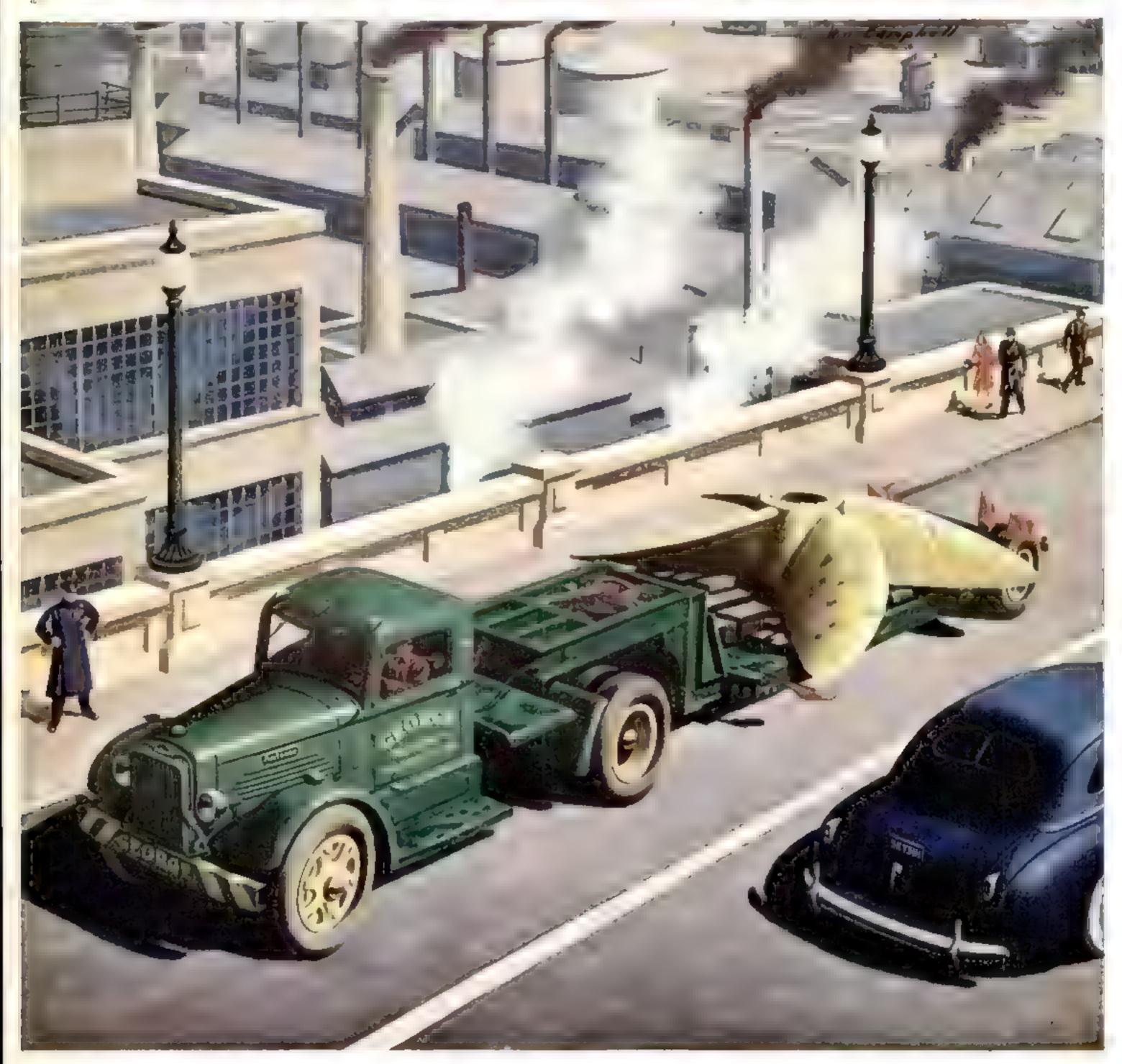
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This heavy-duty Autocar Tractor with semi-trailer, owned and operated by George Transfer & Rigging Co., Baltimore, glides through the area with the greatest of ease, in spite of its cargo of 12½ tons... that 4-bladed, 14-foot propeller that will soon be flailing salt water astern some ocean freighter. Here is heavy hauling that underscores an Autocar precept: Building heavy-duty trucks is more than making engines and chassis larger, it calls for special skills acquired in years of peace, augmented by war-time know-how that comes of producing combat-vehicles for heavy going.

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e've come a long, long way in pneumonia

"I can remember the time when we fearfully awaited the 'crisis.' That was when pneumonia

took about 125,000 lives every year. Since the use of 'sulfa' drugs which now conquer most of the 32 types

of pneumococcus pneumonia, deaths have been reduced by 50%. And now with penicillin

there will be even less. Notwithstanding, 500,000 people come down with pneumonia

every year, and that's too many. Simple precautions that you can take will help make them fewer."



TO HELP YOUR PHYSICIAN REMOVE PREUMONIA AS A MAJOR HAZARD:

- 1. Avoid fatigue and chilling—If you are overtired, or if your resistance is low, watch out for pneumonia. Take care of common colds, sore throats, or grappe, as pneumonia often follows them.
- 2. Call your doctor at once—particularly if you have chills, fever, a cough, sharp chest pains, or if your sputum is rust-colored. Don't put off calling him because you think he is too busy.
- 2. Follow his instructions faithfully—The treatment prescribed by your doctor will help you get well. When you are over the scute phase of pneumonia, give yourself plenty of time for recovery. And while you are sick, don't expose others—remember, pneumonia is catching.



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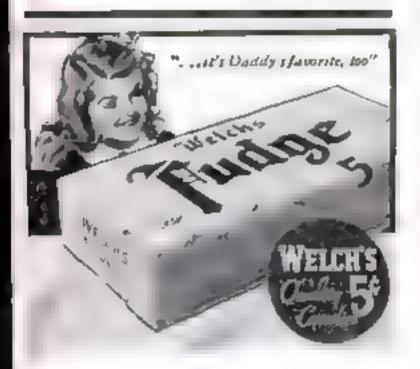


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SUPREME COURT (continued)

Murphy, Rutledge and Stone agreeing, although Stone dissented in the Schneiderman case when the rest of the court refused to revoke a person's citizenship for holding Communist beliefs at the time of his naturalization, and Jackson took Stone's place in the decision exempting Texas labor spokesmen from registration. In tax cases the familiar team of Black, Douglas and Murphy are for rigorous appli-

cation: the rest are more lenient.

"Right" and "left" patterns get mixed up with "broad" and "narrow" issue patterns on the Roosevelt bench and the "let the legislature have its way" attitude cuts across them all. But if personal flavor may be invoked in classification, the Black-Douglas-Murphy trio can be set off as "left" against the "rightist" Frankfurter-Jackson-Roberts trio, with a Rutledge-Reed-Stone group falling in the middle. Stone, Rutledge and Reed can be ambiguous on economics, at least as they reflect economic philosophy in law, and Reed is generous to the police power when it seeks to limit the scope of civil liberties in local communicies. But always it must be kept in mind the "left" in modern parlance means giving a green light to big government in economic matters while at the same time it signifies putting up a contrary stop sign when government tries to say verbaten in matters of the civil liberty. Thomas Jefferson might be shocked at the idea that individual rights are thus judicially divisible; and John Marshall might be surprised to see that modern court federalism has been usurped by the sort of people who voted against the Federalist Party in 1800.

In any case it is foolish to rest one's economic hopes on the Supreme Court. When the law itself is ambiguous the court cannot long resist the pressure of legislatures, the seethe of popular demand. And as long as "general welfare" can be variously interpreted, the election returns are ultimately decisive. Nor does it do any good to yell about "government" men dominating a court; they always do when a President has been in office long enough to make a majority of appointments. Again, it is quixotic to suppose that a Président will ever go to lawyers in private practice to find candidates for his court. Government men get the jobs because government men have the reputations; it was so in the days when Harding was making a justice of ex-Senator Sutherland and when Coolidge was upping Attorney General Stone and it will presumably be true long after the circumstances attending the selection of Senator Hugo Black have been forgotten. Practicing lawyers are usually too implicated in partisanship on behalf of a certain type of client to earn a clear call to the high bench. And lower court judges, Holmes and Cardozo excepted, have not often made a brilliant record in Washington

Whether the case against the Roosevelt court is that it has been "packed" or merely that it squabbles too much or whether it is a vital court as its partisans insist, neither griping nor praise will alter the result. If people want the law to be fundamentally changed, Congress is the only agency that will change it in the foreseeable span of years. And if Republicans want a court in their image, they must win the presidency not only in 1948 but in 1952. Roosevelt's "seven

young men" will certainly last until then.



In their private conference form in Supreme Court building the nine justices meet each Saturday noon to vote on the cases they have heard during the previous week

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Life Calls On Esther Williams

Pretty movie star has a hard time getting awake

11 hen the phone began to ring, Esther Williams (see below) covered her face, shook Wher head, hugged her pillow. Then, reaching for the phone and half opening her pretty green eyes to the new morning light, she woke up. The young movie actress had just finished a cross-country Army and Navy hospital tour and had wound up in New York City needing some extra sleep. But the phone could not wait too long. Her first visitor that morning was a LIFE photographer for whom Miss Williams showed how a beautiful actress wakes up. Waking up is as much trouble for Miss Williams as it is for anyone else. Usually she cannot talk sensibly until she has had some coffee. Once she gets that, however, she turns into a lively girl (see opposite page), able to handle telephones, fan mail and a cup of coffee with smiling dexterity.



The painful process of waking up is re-enacted in her Waldorf-Astoria Hotel room by Esther Williams. Like all women, she feels tousled and unhappy in the process. But unlike millions of

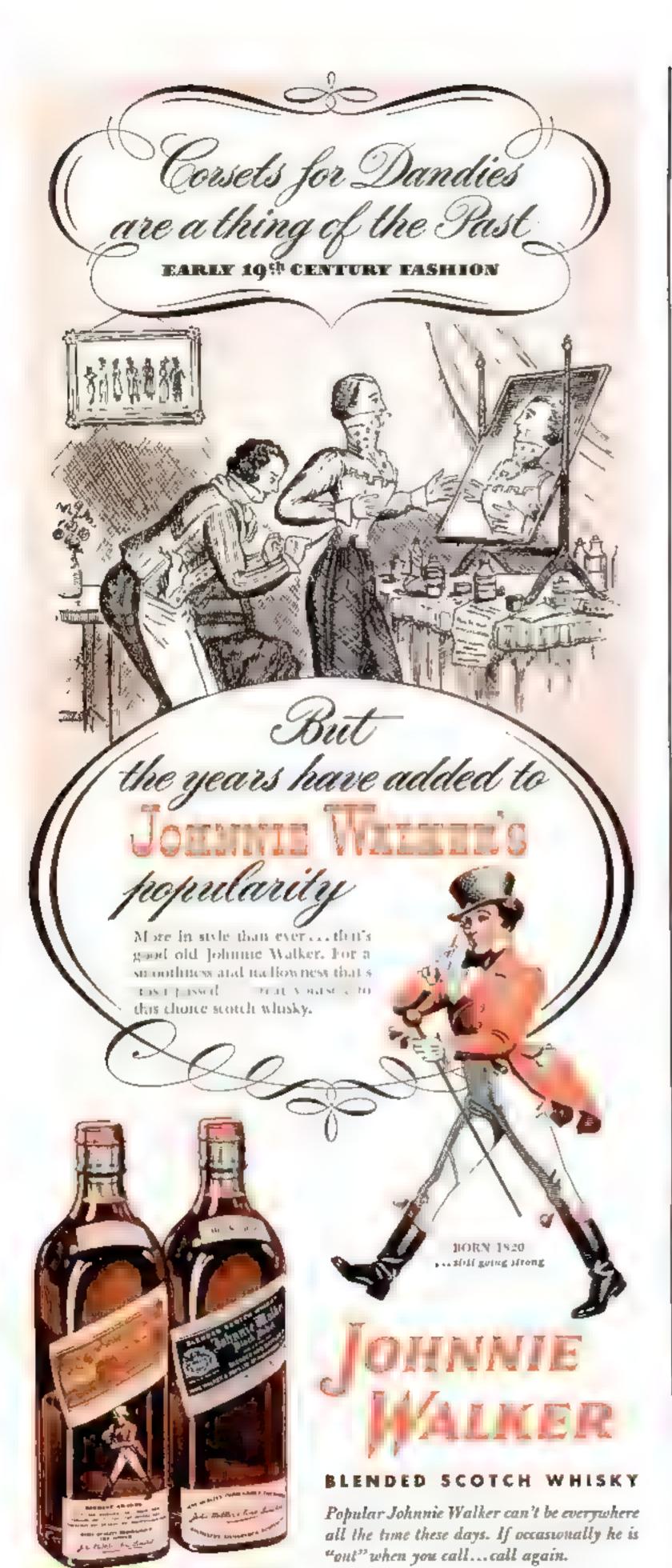
women who wish they could look like Eather Williams when they wake up, Miss Williams naturally does. During the night she wears a nightgown, sleeps in a kind of jackknife position.





The Takes Her Time

when they have to face themselves in a mirror. Fortunately, Esther Williams rarely has to be in bed and worry about what she will see. When she is in Hollywood the first thing out of bed for her is a dip in the swimming pool, from which she runs dripping to a hot shower. Then she brushes her teeth vigorously, puts on her underthings, combs her hair while it is still



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Firing Herself Up

wet, puts on her dress and finally her make-up. When she is in a hurry she can do all this in 15 minutes. When she has time she fusses around and takes 60 minutes. Formerly a swimming champion and confined mainly to bathing hearity and swimming roles, Miss Williams will appear soon, most of the time dry and fully clothed, as the love interest for Leading Man Van Johnson (LIFE, Nov. 13) in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Thrill of a Romanes.

It'd be a snap...with

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Tape even more useful on every war front

... and as long as they need it we homefronters can get along without.

Some day, though, you'll be able to catch up on all your mending, sealing and holding jobs ... with a "Scotch" Cellulose Tape that'll be better and more useful than ever!



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ARMY CAPTAIN SITS READING IN SLIT TRENCH LUXURIOUSLY UPHOLSTERED B

PARACHUTES PROVIDE

Resourceful soldiers can do a lot with an old parachute. They can use it to sleep under, to protect equipment from the weather or to bring the illusion of comfort to a foxhole. On any battlefront, soldiers who expect to remain in one place for as short a period as two or three days do their utmost to surround themselves with whatever conveniences they can create. They dig steps into their trenches, put straw on the bottom, even string up electric lights. But the height of luxury is a silk-lined foxhole like the one shown above.

This is not a waste of equipment. In training, parachutes are generally used over and over again but on the battlefield their use expectancy is only



CAMOUFLAGED PARACHUTE WHICH KEEPS OUT DIRT AND MUCH OF THE DAMP

COMFORT IN FOXHOLES

one jump. The reason for this is that airborne infantry must leave encombering parachutes behind to mildew on the damp ground. Even so, they are virtually waterproof when properly stretched. They are salvaged as soon as possible. But soldiers have to move fast to beat out French women who think highly of parachute material as dress material. The men of the 101st Airborne Division shown on these pages have left a trail of parachutes across the fields of Western Europe, from the Normandy beachhead to Nijmegen in Holland to Bastogne in the German bulge. Like other airmen and airborne infantry, they think so highly of parachutes that, on occasion, they have carried them back home to provide wedding gowns for their brides.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound

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of Cure!

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are scientifically proved far less irritating to the nose and throat.

When smokers changed to Philip Morris, substantially every case of irritation of the nose or throat—due to smoking—cleared up completely or definitely improved!

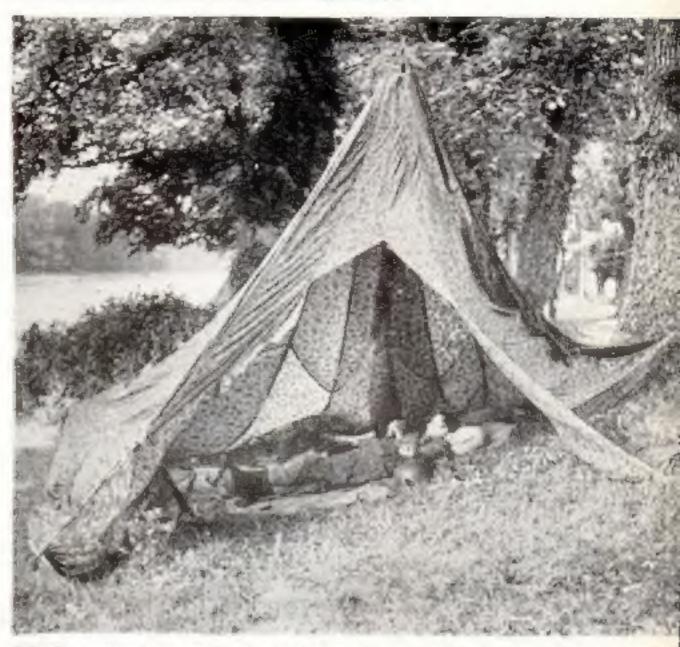
-findings reported in an authoritative medical journal,



FAR FINER FLAVOR PLUS



Parachutes in Foxholes (continued)



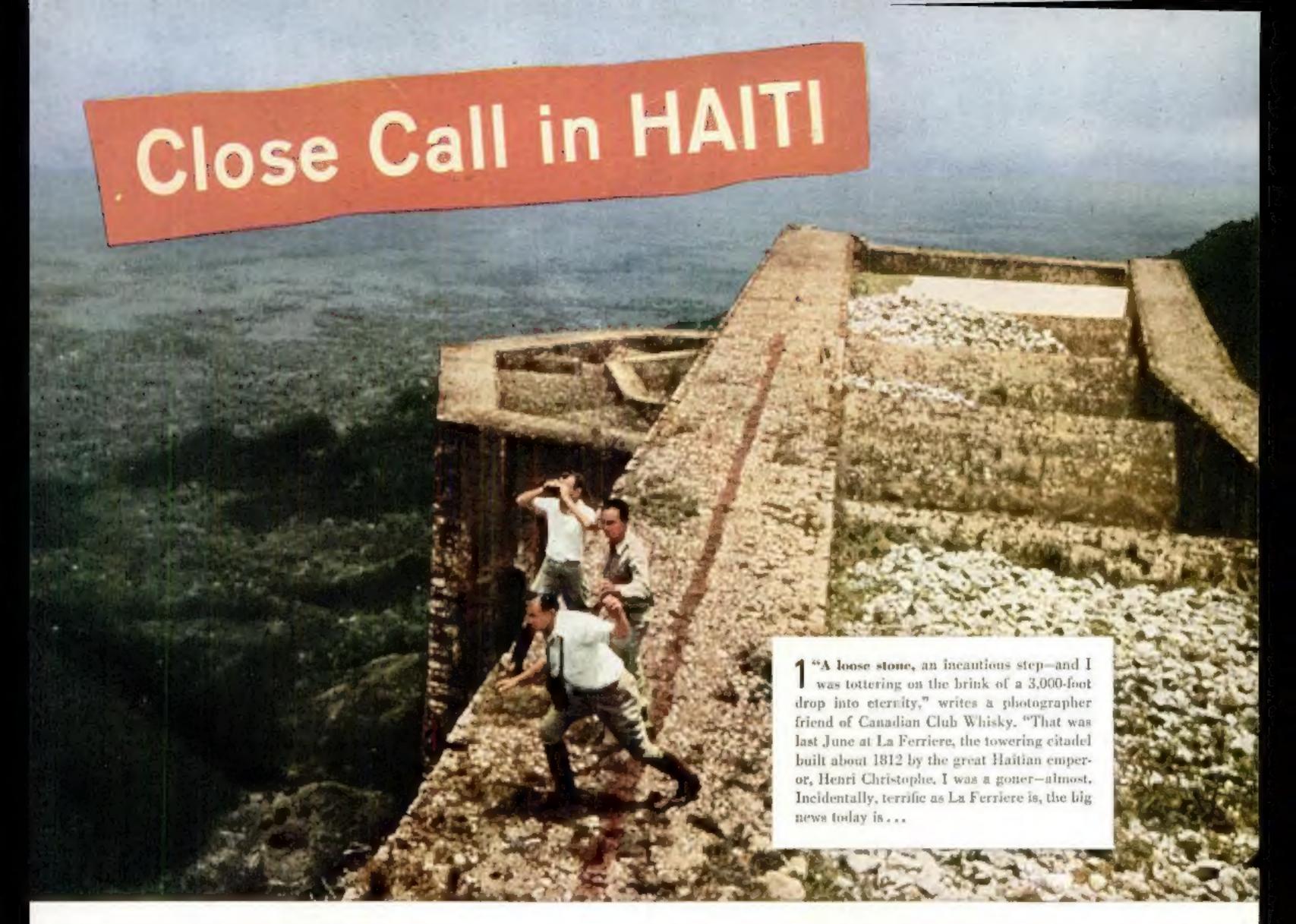
A tent hanging from tree and attached to the ground has been made from parachuto give shelter to resting soldiers. New chute is almost as waterproof as tent canvi



A shady nook has been created by attaching parachute to branches of tree and ling slit trench. Glare of sun seeping through camouflage is reduced by dappled effecting



A jeep tover protects machine from weather and enemy observation. Parachutes a camouflaged so enemy will not spot them on ground and guess owners' whereabout





2"Haiti's recently discovered deposit of bauxite, source of aluminum. Important also to the U.S.A., this deposit promises prosperity long-awaited by the gallant little country.



3 "This tiny republic has never been rich—except for her soil. It produces fruits galore, magnificent coffee, sugar, and sisal for rope and twines used on many an Allied shipment.



4 "It's a grand country to see and, come normal times, easy to see, Very soon it'll be just a few hours by Pan American Clipper from most eastern cities in the States. And not expensive to reach.

5 "As for giving up the back-home comforts, banish the thought! Why, in my Port an Prince hotel I found Canadian Club Whisky as familiarly regarded as in any good hotel back in New York."

Once the war is over, you will find it even easier than now to visit Latin America. There you will find Canadian Club again. This whisky is light as Scotch, rich as rye, satisfying as bourbon—
yet there is no other whisky in all the
world that tastes like Canadian Club.
It is equally satisfying in mixed drinks
and highballs; so you can stay with
Canadian Club all evening long—in
cocktails before dinner and tall ones after.

 That's why Canadian Club is the largest-selling imported whisky in the United States.





"Canadian Elub"

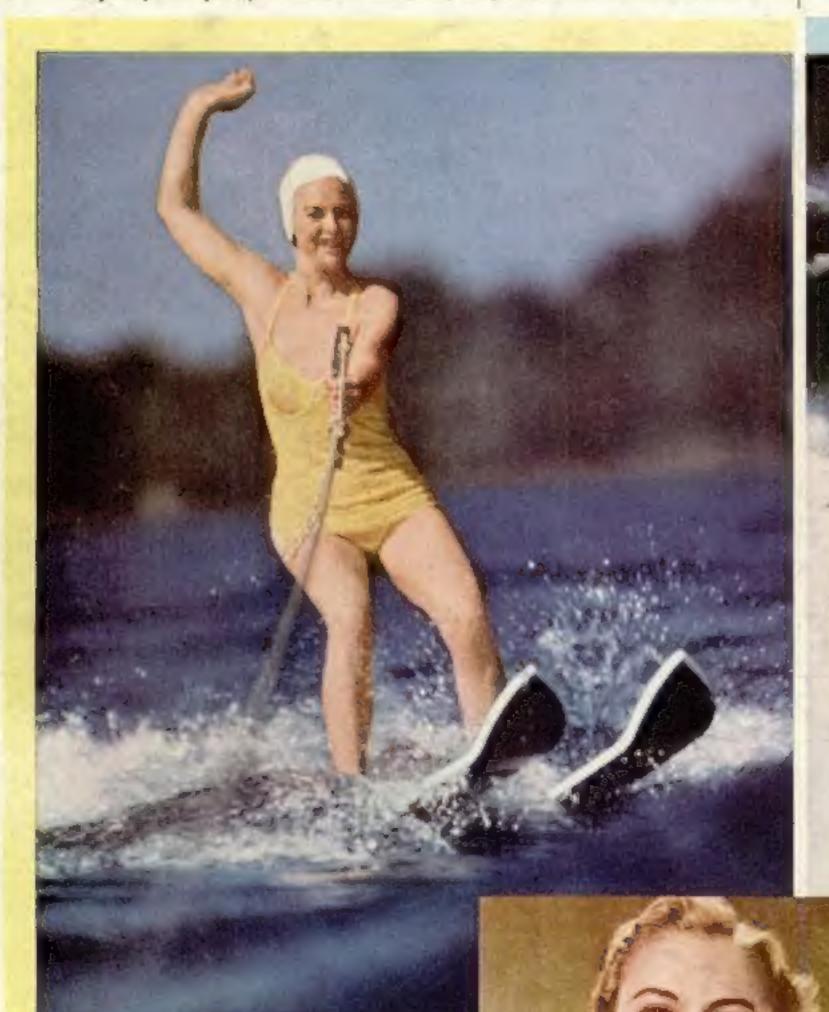
Imported from Walkerville, Canada, by Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peorio, III. Blended Canadian Whisky. 90.4 proof

une or January she stars on skis

Meet Marianne de Sydow, skiing champion on both snow and water. "The champion of cigarettes," she says, "is Camels."

TRICKY BUSINESS, water skiing. You need the balance of a tightrope walker, the grace of a hallet dancer, and muscles to rival rawhide when you whip over blue water at 50 miles an bour behind a speedboat. It also helps if you're pretty. So on all counts, may we present Marianne de Sydow.

SUDDENLY over the hill comes the hiss of waxed hickory on powdery snow. And a blur of color skimming by you at incredible speed. That's Marianne not trying to break a record. When she does try-well, have that stop watch ready. Have a Camel ready, too. She'll want one afterward.



H. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Wittelow Salem, N. C.



12Mels—costlier tobacços

"CAMELS SUIT MY 'T-ZONE' TO A 'T," Marianne de Sydow declares. Why don't you, too, see how Camels suit YOUR "T-Zone."

• That's T for Taste and T for Throat. The true proving ground for cigarettes. The best place to get the answer to that question of which cigarette is best . . . for you! See how your own throat responds to Camel's kind, cool, wonderful mildness. See what your own taste has to say about the full, rich, fresh flavor of Camel's superb blend of costlier tobaccos. You, too, may be saying enthusiastic cally, "Camels suit my 'T-Zone' to a 'T'!"